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A LIBELER NAILED.

THE BROOKLYN "STANDARD UNION'S ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF CHARACTER.

Publishes a Report About the Socialist Labor Party which is Proven a Lie Out of the Whole Cloth—The Calumniator will be Held to Account.

The Brooklyn "Standard Union," on Wednesday, September 18, published on its front page with big head-lines a report on the Socialist Labor Party and the DAILY PEOPLE. The report was as cowardly as it was false, and instead of marching up in front to shoot, it sneaked around behind to stab. The inspiration of the article was drawn from the assassination of President McKinley, and with true anarchistic instinct the "Standard Union" took advantage of that cowardly act to do its cowardly act. It was like the conduct of a thief who siezes advantage of a large and excited crowd.

According to the article published, the "Shtandard Union" says:

"A group of men met at 409 Central avenue and openly applauded the act of the Anarchist Czolgosz. The meeting occurred on the Friday after the President was shot, at the Twentieth Assembly District Headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party.

"This information was given to a "Standard Union" reporter by L. Schellentracher, of 413 Central avenue. Mr. Schellentracher says that on Friday night following the assassination of President McKinley a meeting took place at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party at which speeches were made endorsing the act of Czolgosz and holding him up as a hero ready to ready to sacrifice his life in the interest of suffering humanity.

"'One of the speakers,' he said, 'was especially rabid in his utterances. He called President McKinley an autocrat who was no better than the Czar of Russia, and therefore deserved to die.' Mr. Schellentracher was not admitted to the meeting room, but says he plainly heard every word that was said from his yard, which adjoins the place where the members of the Socialist Labor Party meet every Tuesday and Friday.

"A large number of cards have been distributed within the past week by the Socialist Labor Party inviting the public to attend its meetings. The cards bear the following inscription:

"'If you sympathise with the Socialist Labor Party or desire to become better acquainted with it by attending its meetings or reading its literature, sign this card.'

"On its reverse side the card says: 'Read the DAILY PEOPLE, published by the Socialist Labor Party. Order from your newsdealer.'

"Diligent search among the newsdealers in Central avenue and adjacent streets failed to result in the discovery of the DAILY PEOPLE. The "Standard Union" reporter was told that the paper had not been distributed since the assassination of President McKinley. Those who have seen and read it discribe it as being on a level with Most's "Die Freiheit," so far as incendiary utterances are concerned. It proclaims the workingman as the real ruler of the world and never misses an opportunity to foment trouble between employer and employee, it is alleged. The people living in the neighborhood of Central avenue headquarters declare that the paper was withdrawn from circulation directly after the Buffalo tragedy because the editors were afraid the police might get after them and treat them to the same dose that was administered to Herr Most.

"It was impossible to find any of the to have participated in the meeting at which Czolgosz was eulogised. Mr. Schelltischer said that they were all foreigners, mostly Bohemians and Poles, woh work in the cigar factories. 'The majority of them are middle-aged men,' he said, 'who were driven from their native countries because they advocated the principles of Anarchy. The people in this neighborhood never paid much attention to their goings on, because they were not taken seriously. But now that our beloved President has been foully murdered by one of their kind it seems to me that it was high time that something be done to stop their propaganda against property and authority. When I heard that speech in which Czolgosz was proclaimed a hero I got terribly worked up, but what could I do? I'm not a detective, and therefore it was not my business to inform the police of what was taking place at 409 Central Avenue.'"

The only truth in this whole article is the address of the Socialist Labor Party headquarters of the district.

A reporter from the DAILY PEOPLE visited Mr. Schellentracher yesterday. He is a barber, and runs a small shop at 409 Central avenue. As business was dull at the time, he was found sleeping on an improvised bed in the rear of his shop. These two rooms constitute his home. He is a small man, a German by birth, and he speaks English with some difficulty.

"I wish to see you," said the reporter, "relative to an article which appeared in yesterday's 'Standard Union.'"

Mr. Shellentracher sat bolt upright on his couch and said: "It is all a lie. I never said anything. There is not a word of truth anywhere in what was said. I have read the article and am ready to swear that not only did I not make the statements, but that I was not even asked the questions referring to it."

He went on to say that a "man" who spoke German came to see him on Tuesday, and asked him how it would be possible to get into the Socialist headquarters. Mr. Schellentracher replied that he did not know but supposed the Socialists themselves had keys and would let him in. The actions of the Socialists did not concern him, as he took no interest either for or against them. The interrogator then wished to know if he had heard anything. He replied that he had not. He was a hard-working man, and all his time and attention were required by his little shop. The visitor then went away and nothing more was heard from him until the slandering articles appeared. Mr. Shellentracher declared that nothing else passed, and that he considered the treacherous story in the "Standard Union" as cowardly and villainous as it was false.

In reference to the "back yard" where the "Standard Union" sleuth alleges the speech was heard, Mr. Shellentracher asserted that he had no back yard, excepting that which went with the tenement blocks, and that he was not in the habit of going into it. On those few occasions when he had gone into it, he declared he had never heard any speeches in the Socialist Labor Party headquarters.

The story as told by this disreputable Brooklyn paper is worthy of consideration for several seasons. First, because it concentrates the hatred that the capitalist press feels towards the DAILY PEOPLE. Secondly, because it shows the methods that the capitalist parties are resorting to in order to save themselves politically.

Needless to say, the DAILY PEOPLE has appeared every day since the assassination. It has stated its position on that matter in no uncertain way. It can point to the fact that it, and it alone of the daily papers in New York is the one that has consistently and at all times opposed murder, force and robberly. It can also point to the fact that it was the only paper that laid the murder to the correct cause. Despite these facts the "Standard Union," bent upon poisoning where it feels itself too cowardly and weak to strike, wove a lie out of the whole cloth. It lied when it said that the assassination was applauded by the Brooklyn Socialist Labor Party. It lied when it said that Schellentracher said that he heard them. It lied when it said that it had a statement from him. It was guilty of criminal libel when it claimed that THE PEOPLE had withdrawn from public view because it feared the consequences of defending the working class. It lied when it said THE PEOPLE had withdrawn at all.

The "Standard Union" has thrown down the gage. We pick it up and the battle will be on the field that we select—that of the courts. The "Standard Union" will there be given a chance to make good its calumny. Slander, libel, defamation of characters and attempts to blacken us before the world, even though they are made by such a paper as the "Standard Union," cannot go unchecked. Anarchy must down, and with it goes down also the "Standard Union."

POLICE WITH RIOT GUNS.

St. Louis Men Drilled in Army and in Public Streets.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Two full companies of 100 men, armed with riot guns, will be a feature of the police inspection which will take place in October. Both companies drill daily at the Armory, Eighteenth and Pine streets, under the direction of Drill-master T. Rosser Roemer. Beginning to-day these companies will begin to take daily practice marches on the streets, under arms.

Maneuvers by the squadrons of mounted police will also be made a feaure of the inspection. The mounted officers are drilling as carefully for the event as their brother officers downtown, and expect to make a brave showing.

The companies armed with riot guns are selected from all the districts. Besides this drill the men of the different districts are in constant training in foot movements and platoon and company evolutions. Companies from the Central and Fourth districts drill together in battalion at the Armory.

It has been planned to have an inspection of the force last Spring, but when the date set for the event drew near it was found that the new uniforms would not be ready in time and the inspection was postponed.

Workmen Hoot at Encamped Militia.

WHEELING, Sept. 22.—The feeling against the state militia among workingmen manifested itself yesterday. Members of the National Guard appeared in certain quarters of the city and crowds hooted at them and called them "scabs."

S. L. P. Speakers Arrested.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The announcement that comrades Lake and Wallace of the Socialist Labor Party would address an open air public meeting drew out one of the largest crowds ever seen in the town. Fully 5.00 people surged about the neighborhood when the speaking began. The police refused to permit the meeting to continue. The speakers persisted in their right to hold the meeting. Both were arrested and subsequently bailed. Trial will be next Wednesday.

"SOCIALISM SQUELCHED."

SUCH IS THE LANGUAGE OF JOHNSTOWN'S CAPITALISTS.

They Break Up a Socialist Labor Party Meeting Where the Workers Were Being Thought to Use Their Ballots Against Their Fleecers.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The dastardly criminal attempt of the capitalist press to use the unfortunate death of President McKinley as a means of hampering the Socialist Labor Party movement has reached Fulton County.

Frank Campbell of Jersey City, came to this city to hold an open air meeting. As soon as we handed in an advertisement to the local paper Campbell was shadowed by the police and the news was spread all over town that the Socialists which was only an other name for Anarchists, were to hold a meeting that night. We were informed at once by the police that we could have no permit, but proceeded just the same in order to test the right of a political party to free speech and assemblage, which is guaranteed by the constitution. The result was that the meeting which was very orderly, was at once broken up by the police and a number of professional gamblers, one of whom is a city officer.

Campbell was lodged in jail and it was only with great difficulty that we about 11 o'clock succeeded in getting him out on parole. Next morning he was tried a fine. The fine was paid under protest pending an appeal.

One of the local papers gloats over the incident as follows:

"SOCIALISM SQUELCHED.

"Street meeting broken up in Johnstown by Arrest of Speaker.

"Johnstown had a ripple of excitment last night that caused by the effort of a Socialist-Labor orator to air his views in the street. The fellow, who said his home was in Jersey City, was warned by Mayor [illegible]eagle and Chief of Police Treat at noon yesterday that he must not attempt to hold a street meeting, as he was advertised to do, but he persisted in his determination to talk, declaring this was a free country and he was at liberty to talk when he pleased and where he pleased. He has since learned that liberty is not licese, and that he may not talk what he pleases.

"About 8 o'clock night hemounted a dry goods box at the corner of Main and Perry streets and started in to harangue the people. In a moment there was a gathering of a thousand people in the vicinity, of whom some nine hundred and seventy-five were angrily protesting, while the other twenty-five wore red buttons in their coats. The American people have little tolerance for Socialism or any other propaganda of lawlessness in these days of mourning for their beloved President done to death by anarchy's red hand, and had not Officer Kilmer promptly arrested and removed the fellow it is feared he would have been roughly handled. He was taken to the station house but could not be immediately arraigned because of the absence of the officer who made the arrest, released the man from custody. It was the intention of the officer to prefer a charge of obstructing the street.

The action of the Johnstown officials in promptly breaking up the meeting is commendable. Not to have done so, in the present temper of the people, would have been to invite a riot, perhaps a lynching. The Socialist is so closely radied to the anarchist in purpose and method as to blind the ordinary observer to any difference that may exist, and anarchy is brazenly criminal, openly defiant of law. Socialism that means anarchy is going to be put down in this country and it is far better that it should be dealt with lawfully as it was last night in Johnstown, than unlawfully and violently as it apparently would have been except for the timely intervention of the law.

"It is sai dthat of the twenty or twenty-five men in the crowd last night wearing the red badge of anarchy in their buttonholes, four were recognized as former State prison birds."

"Borers From Within" Strike a Snag.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The attempt to get the State Fakiration of Labor to declare in favor of an Independent Workingmen's party failed. Resolutions from the New York Central Fakirated Union requesting such action, presented by delegate Callas, were read and discussed. The resolution was regarded as constructively an endorsement of the Kangaroo Social Democrats. It was ignominiously defeated, only seven delegates voting for it.

A substitute was offered and adoped by which the State Workingmen's Fakiration recommends wage earners throughout the State to support their "friends" office.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, calling on the United States Congress to adopt legislative measures which will exterminate Anarchists in American territory.

Resolutions condemning Assemblyman Costello as the arch-enemy of organized labor in this State, were adopted and the executive counsel was instructed to prepare plans.

REPUBLICANS AND ANARCHISTS.

They Make Common Cause in Italy as in America.

The Camera di Lavoro—a body entirely composed of workingmen, but recognized officially by the municipality of Rome, from which it receives five hundred lire subsidy per month, might be translated in English as "Trades' Union." It has between eight and nine thousand members on its rolls, but only some two thousand five hundred took part in the elections last week. The battle was between the socialists single-handed and an alliance of republicans and anarchists, and the result was the complete victory of the coalition. Five republicans and three anarchists headed the list; the beaten socialists obtained only the three seats allotted to the minority. The fact has its importance, for it signals the first appearance of the anarchists in the public life of Rome—less than two years since an international congress was held here to devise measures for their suppression, and just a year after one of their party assassinated the King of Italy.

FREE SPEECH OFF IN VIRGINA.

Headed by an Injunction Judge the Workers are to be Muzzled.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19.—The Virginia Constitutional Convention decided at its session on the 17 instant to eliminate from the Bill of Rights of the State the words "freedom of speech." This action was taken after a scene that was dramatic.

In the present Bill of Rights occur the words "guarantee the liberty of the press and freedom of speech." The committee to which the instrument was referred for revision recommended that the words "freedom of speech" be eliminated.

Judge Berryman Green exploited the recently assassination of McKinley with the following words:

"Ever since the days of King Alfred freedom of speech has been the prerogative of the English-speaking races, but one of the strongest evidences of the abuse is the noble victim now lying dead in the nation's capital surrounded by weeping thousands. No other bill of rights embodies such words, and in view of recent events it behooves us to be careful in what we do." When he concluded a vote was taken on the motion to retain the words in the Bill of Rights and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

IS THIS A CENSORSHIP?

Chief of Police Presumes to Interfere with a Political Party.

"There is an end to open-air Socialist meetings in West Hoboken."

That is what Chief of Police McAulay is credited with saying to an "Observer" reporter.

"There will be no more of these meetings permitted," continued the chief, "so long as I am head of the police department in the town. I did not come hastily to that determination, but only after a careful study of the situation, based upon personal observation. And not only will I see to that the socialists will not hold any more open-air meetings in West Hoboken, but also that in the case of any meetings they may hold in halls in this town, that their speakers will have to conform themselves strictly to propounding their theories, without attacking the laws or constituted authorities of this country.

"I believe that we have now reached a crisis in our history when it is time for the police authorities everywhere to act and with a strong hand. There has been too much license in the past—criminal license under the guise and in the name of liberty and freedom of speech.

"If the Socialists do not like this country and its government, let them go elsewhere. But so long as they remain here they have no right to ridicule and heap contempt on our constitution, laws and government. They even never miss an opportunity to abuse the police simply because we are officers of the law. All this I regard as sedition, pure and simple, and the foundation of anarchy.

"Socialism is the training school for the anarchists. It is their primary class grade. By that I do not mean that all socialists are anarchists, but I do say that every anarchist began by being a socialist and that if he had not been a socialist, he would never have become an anarchist. The more intelligent socialists who speak at their meetings preach sedition against our government and exhaust every effort to bring it into contempt. It is held up by them as the enemy of true liberty and the oppressor of the rights of man. The effect of this upon their ignorant firebrand listeners is to make them desperado anarchists who resort to every form of violence and plot murder in order to strike a blow at constituted authority.

"These are my reasons for determining to keep the socialist orators within bounds in this town. They may raise a cry as loud as they like that I am infringing upon the right of free speech and threaten to invoke against me the laws which they ridicule, but that will not deter me from keeping them in their place, and I hope that the next legislature will pass laws which will strengthen the hands of the police authorities in this state in suppressing propaganda of sedition, the logical outcome of which is anarchism and the murder of our late president."

BATTLING FOR FREE SPEECH

CONNECTICUT S. L. P. STANDS UP FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.

Two Party Memers Dragged From Platform and Thrown Into Filthy Jail—Despite Overwhelming Evidence in Their Favor They are Found Guilty of Inciting to Riot—Party Will Appeal.

BRISTOL, Conn., Sept. 19.—The fighting Socialist Labor Party has been making history rapidly in this vicinity during the last few days, Comrade Wm. Walker of Newark, N. J., started on his tour of this state on Thursday, Sept. 12, and the first place he reached was Middletown.

He arrived during the day, and notified the chief of police that a meeting would be held on the main street. The chief refused a permit, and referred him to the Mayor: Walker went to the Mayor who also refused. Walker then said the only way he could be stopped from holding his meeing on the main street that night was by arrest. When the Mayor and chief saw that he meant business they weakened as usual. The Mayor and chief said: "Well! if you must speak, we have a vacant lot that is owned by the city, and you can speak there."

Walker replied. "We will look at it." So the Mayor, chief and Walker started forth.

They stopped at a vacant lot about three blocks from the main street and the Mayor said, "This is the only place you can speak."

Walker said: "I refuse to speak here, and will only speak near the main street." The Mayor and chief consulted, and the chief said: "You must speak in front of Police Headquarters then."

Walker assented, and at 7 p. m. started to get ready for the meeting, but it rained heavily, all evening. Friday evening he spoke to a large audience in Waterbury, Conn. They were a very attentive audience, and when questions were asked for there were none. Literature was distributed aand sold, and names were taken to organize a section. Now comes the "tragedy." Walker arrived in Bristol on Saturday afternoon, and at 7 p. m. proceeded to the corner of Laurel and South Main streets to hold a meeting. When he arrived there he met a number of valiant comrades from New Britain. Among the number was Comrade Charles Patrick, ex-Councilman of New Britain, who volunteered to act as chairman.

Patrick opened the meeting by stating that he felt sorry for the death of President McKinley, and then called attention to the attitude of the capitalist papers like the "Journal," which called the President all manner of names while he was alive, and after he was dead shed crocodile tears. Patrick then called attention to the New York PEOPLE, which always represented the working class and their interests.

He then introduced Walker as the speaker of he evening, who would speak on the "Class Struggle."

Walker started to speak and had proceeded about fifteen minutes when he saw a man rush wildly through the crowd and rushing up to him said:

"You shut up! and shut up this instant!"

Walker looked the frenzied man over and quietly asked: "Who are you?"

The man replied: "I am the chief of police, and I want you to shut right up!"

Walker turned to the large audience, which was crying: "Shame! shame!" and said: "Gentlemen, you see here an unwarranted interference with my rights as an American citizen, and the right of free speech. He then turned to the chief and said: "The only you can stop me from exercising my right of free speech is to arrest me," and then turned to his audience.

The chief then cried, "Well, I will arrest you," and dragged Walker off the platform. Walker asked "On what charge do you arrest me?" The chief said: "Never mind the charge come along with me."

On the way Walker said: "Let loose of my arm, I can walk."

The chief asked, "Are you afraid?"

Walker replied, "If I was afraid I would have stopped when you told me."

In the meantime the chairman, Chas. Patrick, mounted the platform and proceeded to speak when he, too, was summarily dragged off and arrested, the crowd crying "Shame! shame!"

Walker and Patrick were taken to the lock up.

In speaking of the jail, words are useless to describe it. To form a conception of the dirt, etc., one must think of Siberia. Water was running over the floor and just as they were about to put them in cells the prisoners protested. The chief then took them up stairs where it was a little cleaner. They were thrown into a square room with two windows barred, cement floor, and two benches. They were placed in the cell about 9 p. m., and Sunday morning they brought breakfast for them about 9.30.

Sleep being out of the question, owing to there being no blankets, etc., they spent the night in talking and exercise.

At 9.30 a. m., Sunday, Mr. Christenger put up the bonds which was $500 each and they were allowed to go.

Monday morning the case was postponed until Tuesday. so as to enable the witness to appear Tuesday morning the accused were on hand at 9 a. m. accompanied by their

FAKIRS' BOYCOTT REPUDIATED.

United Hebrew Trades Turned Down by the I. T. U. Fakirs.

Tuesday night, a special meeting of Hebrew American Typographical Union No. 83, which is affiliated with the I. T. U., was held to receive a committee from the United Hebrew Trades, to consider the boycott of that fakir-led body against the Socialist Labor Party's Jewish organ "Abend Blatt," because the paper has refused to keep out an advertisement of the American Tobacco Co., at the behest of the fakirs and Social Democratic Anarchists, who use the United Hebrew Trades for their unholy traffic.

After the U. H. T. committee had been heard and discussion was in order, a member of No. 83 arose and asked the committee "why is it that you boycott the 'Abend Blatt' only? Why are not the other Jewish papers that carry the advertisement also included?"

The answer was typical of the pure and simple fakirs, and was evidently blurted out without stopping to think "We boycott the 'Abend Blatt' because it scolds us so much" was the reply of one of the committee.

"But that is no reason for boycotting it," said another member of No. 83.

"This is no time for logic or argument: the boycott is on and must stay on," replied the fakirs.

Organizer McLaughlin of Big Six was present. He warned No. 83, that if a strike was called under such circumstances, his organization would not recognize it nor would strike benefits be paid. The U. H. T. then appealed to McLaughlin to endorse the boycott. This also was denied.

The fakirs of the U. H. T. make the cigarette makers' strike the pretext for their action against the "Abend Blatt." The strike is against the introduction of machinery. While the fakirs are pretending to be greatly concerned over the welfare of the strikers, the fact is they are working in the interests of the small manufacturers who are being knocked out by the American Tobacco Company.

One of the small men,, whom the fakirs would drag all the Jewish workers into a struggle of support, is named Schenker, and one time got out an injunction against the cigarette workers' union.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS.

Capitalist Press Realizes That Anarchy is Not to Be Oecrcome by Anarchy.

The clergymen and legislators who permit their emotions to betray them into approval of lawlessness in any form, to dictate hasty utternaces unworthy of genuine Americans are not using their influence in the cause which is dear and sacred to them

The anarchy of a few fanadttics would not be serious danger to society if it were not indirectly fostered and encouraged by lawless practices of every description. We are justly proud of the system of American liberty as regulated by law in the interest of all the citizens, but there has been too much toleration of the spirit of "lynch law"—a flagrant misnomer, of mob violence and of contempt for the forms prescribed by Constitution and statues. There has been abuse of the freedom of criticism, of speech, and of assembly. There has been too much recklessness in our campaign methods, too little sobriety in the treatment of the great problems of national policy. We have regarded levity, flippancy, vituperation, and absurd exaggeration as legitimate in political discussion.

Between these vices and assassination there may be no direct connection, but the safety of what is best and noblest in a republican government depends upon the geneal attitude towards the law and the institutions in wihch it is embedded. At bottom the American people are law-abiding and profoundly conservative, but insufficient attention has been paid to appearances. The lynchers, the yellow journals, the reckless spellbinders, must severally bear their share of responsibility for the calamity which has overwhelemed the United States.

"Chicago Post."

The taint of anarchy is in the mind of the lyncher and the inciter of lynching and the defender of lynching as that of the assailant of the President. There may be a vast difference in the motive or the provocation, but thre is the same basic principle in the one case as in the other—impatience of authority the disposition to substitute passionate impulse for calm reason and constitued form, the thirst for personal revenge instead of the cold, stern justice of the law. We must remove that taint from our-seves if we would check the spread of that darker form of anarchy which expresses its hatred for the authority in the manner in which the President's assailant did. There can be no exception among crimes. Law and law alone can combat them. The answer of a self-governing people to anarchy's assault upon the person of their President must be, not a counter outburst of anarchy, either in act or thought, but a resolve to sustain more loyally than ever before the majesty of the law.

"Buffalo Express."

It has been suggested that Sir Thomas Lipton demand a yacht race for a tea cup and that he engage Sampson to uphold his side of the contest.

DISTURBERS FOILED.

ALLEGHENY, PA. WORKINGMEN STAND BY THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Capitalist Press Attempts to Fan Public Sentiment Against the Party—Object Lessons in Lynch Law—Dummies Better Clad Than Those Who Danced About Them.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Socialist Labor Party held a successful meeting corner of Federal and Montgomery street, Allegheny City to-night. It was rumored that the police would break up the meeting, but although police and detectives were in attendance they did not interfere.

Wm. Eberle was chairman and George A. Brown and James A. McConnell were the speakers.

The location, which was selected by the police was near one of the livery stables controlled by the city politicians. It was an ideal place to start rowdies from, if any disturbance was contemplated. The warm welcome given the speakers by the crowd of workingmen present, may have been responsible for the frustration of any attempt at disturbance if such was contemplated.

The capitalist press, together with doing their best to fan public sentiment the old party ward heelers have been ment into a rage against the Socialist Labor Party. But despite their slanders the attempts, barring a few outrages committed by the ward heelers, fell flat.

The speakers were cheered when they denounced the would-be assassinators of the character of honest workingmen.

The children here as in other sections of the country received their first lesson in anarchistic lynch law this week. A number of dummies of the assassin of President McKinley were set up for "patriotism" to wreak its vengeance upon. Like the lynchers of the South, they poured oil upon them, to make the spectacle mor realistic. It was stated that the dummies were furnished by people interested in having the burnings take place, so that they could exploit them. That there is a good deal of truth in this is evident from the fact that the dummies were much better dresseed than many of those who danced about them as the flame and smoke ascended.

The disintegration of thes teel strike has apparently not stopped with the men returning to work but is being followed by the withdrawal of many of the members of the Amalgamated Association. The organization will soon be a complete wreck.

The main cause of the tin workers holding out at the Star and Monongahela plants is declared to be the Monessen system, which the management proposes to introduce and which the strikers say they will never accept. This system can be operated with about 78 per cent. of the workers required under the Amalgamated scale, it is claimed, at a saving of about 24 per cent. in wages to the trust. Under the Amalgamated plan nine men are required to operate a mill, counting the shearsman. Most of these men have time to rest between heats. Eights heats make a turn, which requires eight hours' work.

The Monessen system requires 14 men to operate two mills, counting the shearsmen, thus doing away with two men on each mill. Some of the men have to do the same work on two mills that the Amalgamated men do on one. Under the Monessen system the man does twice as much work and gets no rest.

These strikers declare that their strike is virtually a new one based on a new issue.

The matter of indorsing the action of President Shaffer was brought up at a meeting of the Tin Workers' Union and with much bitterness the indorsement was voted down, and instead President Shaffer and the other National officers were denounced for the manner in which they neglected the interests of the men in the mills. Resolutions of condemnation were passed. The officials of the company profess to be indifferent as to whether the strikers return to work or not, claiming that non-union men can be secured to take their places if they do not return soon.

Middlesex County, N. J., S. L. P. Convention.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Section Middlesex County, S. L. P., held its county convention at Turn Hall, 280 Burnet street this city last Sunday. Edward Goodwin, Chairman. T. F. Boylen, Secretary. The following were nominated as candidates for assembly:

KASPAR LOMBODO,
F. ZIERER,
A. KLEBS.

The resolutions reaffirmed allegiance to the national organization of the S. L. P. and its principles as declared in the National Party platform. A resolution endorsing the S. T. & L. A. was also adopted.

New Orleans Longshoremen Again at Work.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The strike of the 'longshoremen was settled finally at a conference held yesterday, and this morning the gangs are at work as usual. Two lines, the Harrison and Leyland, held out until yesterday, the other lines having signed union tariffs several days previously.

MORE LIGHT

ON THE TAMPA, FLA. OUTRAGE AGAINST THIRTEEN WORKINGMEN.

Why the "Business Interests" In General Took Part in the Crime—Strikers' Paper Suppressed—Its Editor Held a Prisoner, Then Sent to New Orleans—Striker's Wife Dies from Shock.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 18.—I see that the DAILY PEOPLE has been kept posted on the nefarious doings here, of the Cigarmakers Internatioal Union, in conjunction with the manufacturers against La Resistencia, the union of the Spanish workers. Some additional facts may be given, that throw further light upon the attitude of the "business interests" here in general, in aiding in the kindnapping and marooning of the leaders of La Resistencia with which your readers are already familiar.

There are about seventy-five cigar factories in Tampa. The manufacturers are for the most part doing business on a small scale. The city agrees to pay and has taxed itself to pay a bonus to every manufacturer who will locate here. That is, the small storekeepers or middle class of the city use the public powers to raise money with which they bribe manufacturers to come here, so that they—the storekeepers—can get a chance to skin the little hide left to the workers in the shop of wages.

But, be it noted, the bonus is only paid after a stipulated number of cigars have been made. When certain of the manufacturers attempted to reduce prices the La Resistencia men promptly went on strike, and as they controlled all of the Spanish hand workers the industry was crippled in every shop.

The International men on the other hand, while they could not supplant the skilled men of La Resistencia, did all they could to injure them. International men were brought from New York and other cities to scab it on La Resistencia.

The small manufacturer unable to overcome the strikers saw disaster and and speedy bankruptcy staring him in the face and as work had stopped, so did the city's work. The manufacturers got together and announced that they were going to establish branches in other cities. Some announced that they would quit Tampa for good. This alarmed the little storekeepers. As the International Union had demonstrated that it was a "good" union—by scabbing it and otherwise aiding the manufacturers—the "business interests" of Tampa were "convinced" that La Resistencia was a "menace" to the town. A secret meeting was held, and these middle class anarchists, without due process of law, took the thirteen men who composed the central committtee of La Resistencia prisoners, put them aboard a fruit schooner and marooned them on a barren, uninhamited island off the coast of Honduras. Aftera suffering for days from exposure, thirst and lack of provisions, and when they had about given up hope of ever again reaching home, they were discovered by an Indian who took them to the mainland. They they received succor and were sent to Bonacco by Schooner, where they found an other schooner which brought them to Key West.

Luis Barcia was captured at midnight while watching at the bed side of his wife, whose accouchment had taken place three days before. He returned to find that she had died of shock incident to his disappearance.

Alehandoro Rodriguez who edited a paper in the interest of the strikers was compelled to stop publication. He to, was quickly kidnapped and held a close prisoner without process of law in one of the out-of-the-way houses of the suburbs for two weeks. Then he was put on board a train with a ticket for New Orleans. Being without funds he continued on his journey and was cared for by Cuban and Spanish cigarmakers of that city:

This high-handed outrage against the workingmen has caused widespread indignation against the business men who perpetrated it. and the organized scabbery of the International Union who aided them. There was a division of opinion among the rank and file of the International. Union, but many of them appreciate the full significance of the deed and are outspoken in their denunciation of it. CIGARMAKER.

Woes of the Chorus Girls.

Chorus girls work hard for small pay and rehearse for weeks without a cent of salary. If the production does not please the audience it is taken off. The time and strength of the girls who have rehearsed for weeks is not paid for in any way. They have no contract, like the leading lady, and they can't claim "two weeks' notice," as the show may not run a week.

This summer a number of women and girls rehearsed seven hours for a ballet to be produced in September. It has now been decided not o produce the ballet at all. The girls have been told to look for other employment. No compensation for their weary weeks of work is forthcoming, and there seems to be no redress for their wrongs, as it is the custom for the chorus women to bear the brunt of failure.

The better-paid members of the company rehearse without salary, too, but they seldom, if ever, rehearse for six weeks or for seven hours a day, and if their contracts are violated because of public disapproval or a managerial lack of funds the law courts resound with their wails for justice and salary due.

AN EDITOR SET RIGHT.

His Query "Where Do the Socialists Stand?" Quickly Answered.

The following is from the "News Tribune" of Duluth, Minn.:

"SOCIALISM REJECTS ANARCHY.

"To the editor of the News Tribune:

"While reading your issue of the 13th instant my attention was attracted by an editorial under the caption 'Where do the Socialists Stand?' in which you practically convey the impression that the Socialists of America condone the assassination of President McKinley, basing your apprehensions on the action of 2,000 Chicago 'Socialists' who, at a gathering in that city, voted down resolutions of regret at McKinley's murder.' Ordinarily, the Socialist Labor Party ignores the numerous misrepresentations that Socialism receives in the capitalist press, magazines, and by professors, preachers, etc. If we attempted to contradict it all, the whole energy of the Party would be consumed with nothing ease. Our time is more valua[illegible] at a time like this, and in view of your question 'Where do the Socialists Stand?' we deem it worthy of our attention. The following editorial from our o[illegible] organ commands reproduction:

"'The attempted assassination of President McKinley has come as a severe shock upon the public. It speaks well for the moral sense of man that, despite the increasing frequency of such mischievous deeds, the human mind fails to become habituated to the thing. As France, and Germany, and Italy and England, even Japan, together with all the other foreign nations in the sisterhood of civilized states, are each stirred to their profoundest depths every time a son of theirs steeps his hand in human blood, blinded to the insane length of committing political murder, so is America. Her moral sense also revolts when such of her sons as Booth, the assassin of Lincoln; Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield; Norcross, the would-be-dynamiter of Russell Sage; Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison; together with the assassin or assassins of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky, and also many others, too numerous to mention, resort to the felony of political crime. And it goes without saying that the Socialist—the man up in moral and intellectual indignation at that insidious system of "Capitalism"—shares the common sentiment, and feels the shock strongest, every time such attempts are perpetrated in defiance of the moral and the intellectual progress of society. Such deeds as the recent Buffalo attempted assassination are shocks, severe and wide-felt.'—N. Y. "Daily People" Sept 8.

"Murder can only be sanctioned by people, who have been so degraded that every spark of moral sense has been snuffed out.

"The above editorial from our Party organ, condemning the horrible deed in unmeasured terms, and the fact that not one solitary dissenting voice of repudiation has been raised from the Party sections and members throughout the land, is clearly indicative, standing out like a pike, that the Party is a unit endorsing the official editorial, leaving no room for apprehensions as to our attitude. This would appear to be all sufficient. Not so; I will not recite Party history, but let me say, that developments within the Party reached a crisis July 10, 1899. Midnight of that day, an element of freaks and crooks who had for years conspired to obtain control of our Party, with a view of furthering their various and individual nefarious purposes, attempted a grand coup d'etat, but were ignominiously routed and later expelled bodily from the Party. The vigorous 'kicking out' they received, called forth torrents of slander and abuse, even from men who were not members and Socialists. The Party was denounced as being 'bigoted,' 'intolerant,' 'boss-ridden,' narrow,' etc., etc.

"That the action was a wise and necessary one, time has amply demonstrated. This element has since gravitated toward and joined the 'Social Democratic' party, alias the 'Debs' party,' where their anarchistic, freakish, and crooked character has been fully developed; and where they have plied their political corruption unmolested and uncensured by that 'party.' The noble cause of Socialism has suffered deplorable vilifications and misrepresentations at their hands. The capitalist press, recognizing this gave them ample advertising as 'the Socialists.' It is this corrupt element that congregated at Riverside, Chicago, spoken of in your editorial. Expunged from the Socialist Labor Party, they can no more be classed with the Socialists, than can Czolgosz, the assassin. Nay, nay, we preach not murder. We hold there is a class struggle, existing in society, that will not end other than with the abolition of the capitalist system of production for sale and profit, or the utter subjugation of the working class.

"As long as the means of production and distribution (capital) is held as private property, instead of collective, he condition of the working non-capital possessing class, will continue to grow ever and more dependent as development of industry, privately owned, progresses, attended by strikes, shooting of workmen by the militia, woe, misery and suffering. To the superficial mind; to the man who reads not—whose visional horizon is narrow and blurred by material interest, this reasoning is of course silly and illogical.

"That matters little. Reason will prevail.

"It is the aim of the Socialist Labor Party to make capital collective property, to be used for the benefit, welfare and comfort of all who will contribute their share of social labor, and thus abolish forever class rule, murder, shooting of workingmen, etc., and institute a social arrangement wherein joy, plenty, and 'peace on earth, good will towards men' will endure. Murder is not a method calculated to bring about this revolution. The ballot, and intelligent class-conscious organization of the workers into a political party must be the method. Where the will of the people is expressed once a year at the polls, as in the United States, in that way must accordingly be inaugurated Socialism—the social revolution. Time was when the Socialists were pictured and classed with fiendish anarchists. That time is no more. People who read our literature, hear our speeches, can no longer be deceived. In the race between Falsehood and Truth, the latter always wins. We [illegible] the Truth, and challenge contradiction. Hence the cry now being raised by the capitalist press that 'Socialism is the breeding ground for anarchists,' and 'Socialists and anarchists are one' is ridiculous and slanderous of the apostles of a noble and pure movement—and is absolutely unwarranted. The 'News Tribune' should not place itself in the slanderous category, but hasten to grant this article space in its columns. Meanwhile the Socialist Labor Party will continue its intelligent constructive work of organization and education of the proletariat at the polls for Socialism:

"Speed the day!

"For the Socialist Labor Party

'LOUIS F. DWORSCHAK,

"Secretary."

SHAFFER'S FUTURE.

SPECULATION AS TO WHAT WILL BECOME OF HIM NOW.

What Became of Some of His Predecessors in Office—Weihe and Garland Hold Political Jobs—Jarret, Head of Tin Plate's Labor Bureau—Others Who Were "Called"—O'Donnell's Fate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—A notable feature in connection with the history of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, is the after history of the men, who at various times have held high offices in the organization.

At the time of the Homestead strike, in 1892, William Wiehe was president of the Amalgamated. As the leader of a lost strike he naturally lost prestige in the pure and simple union. He had to do something for a livng, and of course it was out of the question for him to think of going to work like one of the common herd in the mill. To the unsophisticated it may not seem significant, that the capitalist government made him immigrant inspector at Ellis Island, New York, where he now is.

Wiehe was succeeded by M. M. Garland, who was assistant president at the time of the Homestead trouble. Evidently the Amalgamated produces good men for when the capitalist government "needed" a good man as Collector of the Port of Pittsburg they gave Garland the job. He still holds it.

William Carney who was a one time vice-president of the Pittsburg district was "called" by the capitalst government and s to-day a deputy State factory inspector of Pennsylvania.

John Jarrett, who has the reputation of being the most "noted" of Shaffer's predecessors as president of the Amalgamated, is now an officer of the American Tin Plate Company. The capitalist government did not "call" John when the Amalgamated dropped him, but the company did. Jarrett has charge of the "labor bureau" of the American Tin Plate Company. He was put into that office because of his knowledge of and influence with the iron and steel workers. Jarrett knows "who's who" among the men in the mills. Needless to say his services have been found very valuable to the corporation.

Hugh O'Donnell, who it is said was the real brains of the Homestead strike, is still living at Homestead, but is blacklisted at the works with one hundred others. After the strike he got a job on a newspaper for a while, but is now in poor health and is eking out a precarious existence as an insurance agent.

Burgess John McLucki, who was chairman of the advisory board at Homestead, after many misfortunes, died in New York, several years ago, almost friendless. Nobody it seems had any use for them after the strike. This much to their credit:

Now that the steel strike is over, and the Amalgamated Association practically broken up, speculation is rife as to what Shaffer will do for a living. He certainly ought to be rewarded by somebody. The trust certainly owes him a debt of gratitude.

The outcome of the strike is that all the mills of the corporation with the exception of the older and smaller plants are now non-union. These small mills are not so well equipped with machinery as the more modern ones and skill still counts for something in them.

Granting that Shaffer went into the strike with honesty of purpose, he certainly gave as pitiful an exhibition of weakness and wrong-headedness in leadership, as has been witnessed within the history of even pure and simple trades unionism.. The strike was lost before it was begun. This was plain to every man who has at all a grip of the modern economic development. Before it was well under the way the inevitable outcome was seen by even the undisciplined rank and file of the organization. Surely Shaffer must have realized it too. He had a chance to accept terms that would have saved something at least to his organization. But he held out to the "bitter end." Had he been dishonest he could not have played into the trust's hands better than he did. He really placed the trust in the position of being magnaninous to the strikers. Ten mills that could have been saved to the Amalgamated six weeks ago, are now lost to it forever. For this he should be rewarded by the trust.

Perhaps one of the most important gains to the trust is the abrogation of the former agreement upon the holding of an annual conference between the "union" and the corporation, to fix the wage scale. All of this is wiped out and the trust now runs ITS business to suit ITSELF. Why shouldn't it reward Saffer?

The workers here are waiting to see what becomes of Shaffer before passing final judgement on his conduct of the strike.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Anarchism Brought Home to Where it Belongs.

BOSTON MASS., Sept. 17—One of the most successful agitation meetings of the season was held on the Boston Common Sunday, September 15, by Local 77, S. T. & L. A.; the speakers being Comrades Carroll, Henley and Simmons.

W. H. Carroll, the first sepaker, said in part:

"The chief executive of the nation lies cold and stark in death, the victim of an assassin's bullet, while all over the land are heard the cries of 'Lynching, hanging, burning, and down with all Anarchists and Socialists,' and we see the riot caused by the frantic utterances of the press and pulpit. Does that mean that there is 'Peace on earth and good-will to all men?'

"In the Boston papers appeared the announcement, last week, of an anarchist meeting held the day previous, and it was suggested that there would be a lynching in the city, possibly the next night. The next night a large crowd gathered in front of the store owned by one of the said anarchists, expecting to see the lynching. At that moment a hoodlum hurled a brick through the window of the store, an act which impelled the crowd to wreck the store. Now, who was the cause of that riot; was it not the newspapers? Those Boston papers were the real anarchists. Did that show 'Peace on earth, and good-will to all men?' And then, the next morning, the papers came out with editorials denouncing the riot which they, themselves, had created!

"To-morrow there will be scores of workingmen who will have been slaughtered in the mines, on the railroads, in the steel mills, and in other occupations; and their wives, though sick and distresed, will have to go out washing; will have to scrub the office floor!

"From Poland we inveigle the poor laborer and send him out to the mines in the West, and having worked there awhile in peace, along comes the labor fakir who says to the Pole: 'Join the Union, and become an American citizen,' and the Pole joins, and after awhile he is ordered out to strike, like a good American, and then when he is out he is shot down!"

Comrade Carroll then spoke at length upon the reception accorded Prince Krapotkin, the Russian anarchist, last Spring by Harvard College; the glowing tributes paid the Prince by the local papers, and of the banquet tendered him by Boston anarchists, and then after contrasting the editorials of those papers with the editorial on Krapotkin, which appeared in THE PEOPLE of April 2, 1901, Comrade Carroll contrasted their attitude with their attitude of the present day; his allusion to their 'crocodile tears' bringing shouts of laughter from the immense crowd present.

Comrade Henley, who followed, gave a masterly address, showing the effects of the modern development of machinery in the shoe industry, and its relation to the worker. His clever showing up of Organized Scabbery; Tobin's crookedness in Lynn unions, and the good results of the S. T. & L. A. work, kept the large crowd in earnest attention.

Comrade Simmons' description of the worker losing his position throught over-production, labor competition and the development of machinery, and then being arrested on the charge of vagrancy and sentenced to sixty days at hard labor because he told the judge that he was looking for work, elicited generous applause from the gathering who saw the well-made point.

When questions were called for, a man in the adience asked Comrade Carroll as to why the Social Democrats and the Scialist Labor Party didn't unite!

Comrade Carroll replied by saying: "If a young lady was asked to unite in marriage with McKinley's assassinator, don't you suppose she would be highly insulted at the proposition of uniting with one who with one hand offers you friendship and with the other sends a bullet through you? Well, then, would you want the Socialist Labor Party to unite with a party that offers you the right hand of friendship, and with the other STABS YOU to the heart WITH ARMORIES!"

The marked success of these meetings augurs well for the future of the Party in Massachusetts, and reflects great credit upon the Party workers.

On with the Fight, ye workers, all,
Speeding the day of Capitalism's fall.

FUTURE HOPES.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.

Work on Northern Pacific Big Locomotivs.

About a year ago the Northern Pacific Railroad ordered twenty-six freight locomoives of the largest type for service in the mountains. Complaints are now made by the locomotive engineers and firemen that these engines are too big to be handled by the ordinary engine crew. Engineers say that the monster machines cannot be kept "hot," and a general demand has gone to the head of the mechanical department that two firemen be placed on each engine. Eight of the most experienced firemen on the road have sent their resignations to Master Mechanic Barnes at Missoula, Mont., and other resignations are threatened unless the request to put two firemen on each engine is granted.

Tin Workers' Revolt Spreads.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—The movement among tin workers to leave the Amalgamated Association promises to receive hearty support from the Cleveland branch, the members of which are now out of employment as a result of their fidelity to the old organization.

Cleveland tin workers are not satisfid with the outcome of the steel strike. Their going out was a matter of loyalty to the Amalgamated Association. The ending of the strike has left most of these men without work, their places having been filled by non-unionists and those who have quit the union.

FORCES OF CORRUPTION.

TAMMANY HALL AND ITS TERRIBLE POWER FOR EVIL.

Draws Its Revenue From the Shame, the Crime and the Suffering of the City—The Organization Is Made Up of Murderers and Thieves.

The fight in Tammany Hall, of which the world occassionally gets a glimpse, is caused by the rise of a new force, one that is hostile to Croker, and one that is determined to work his downfall. The victory of the Foley forces in the Second was the latest evidence of the headway that has been made against the chief. The opponent of Foley, the notorious Paddy Divver, caused to be issued during the progress of the fight a circular letter in which he reviewed in a slight way the history of Tom Foley. It was shown that Foley had been arrested for running a disorderly house in Brooklyn. It was also shown that Foley's right hand man, Dan Riordan, was hand and glove with the proprietors of the Black Rabbit, the Bleecker street joint that was raided last winter. Now there is no reasonable doubt but that the forces which are fighting against Croker were the real owners of that place, whose existence was a stench in the nostrils of the world. The unspeakable vileness of the place, the horrible degradation that existed there, were all known tothe police, and it was not until the outcry became so great that it could no longer be ignored that the place was raided. Dan Riordan, who stood as a protector for those men, did not share in their punishment. But enough was shown at the trial to make certain the fact that the House of Ill-Fame Trust has grown to tremendous size. The Ice Trust, and even the Steel Trust, is as nothing compared with the possibilities of this trust.

The fight for its control commenced a few years ago. A certain Senator, having the inside track on this illicit traffic, and being also the head of the gambling trust, soon succeeded in leaving Croker and the others in the rear. He has steadily strengthened his defences, and to-day he stands supreme in his line. Every miserable creature who sells herself on the street must pay tribute to him: every gambling house that does a business of tens of thousands of dollars a night, and every gambling house that ruins the child who has a few pennies must pay tribute to him. Every house that opens, every person who wishes to conduct an illigitimate business must pay tribute to him. While the police and "reformers" were running wildly in search of "John Doe" this man, who is a gigantic, slimy, festering, cancerous octopus was not mentioned. Yet he is the magnate of the life of shame; he is the supreme ruler of the gambling house; he is king of the thug; he is leader of the thief and assassin; AND HE IS A FERVENTLY RELIGIOUS MAN. He gives things to churches, and the clergymen praise him and pray for him.

The regularly constituted forces of Tammany Hall are no better than the opposition concern. It is a fact that cannot be disputed that Tammany is the richest organization of its kind in the world. It handles hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of dollars every campaign. No books are kept. There are no records that might incriminate. No receipts are given or asked. The money comes in and it goes out. It passes through the hands of one man, and how much sticks to his fingures nobody can tell. It is certain that he is rich. He might find it difficult himself to tell how rich he is, but he has enough to squander on a young German actress who has suddenly blazed forth with diamonds that are worth $50,000, and during the summer, while he was abroad, he was able to maintain several households. He does not live with his wife, it is true—she threatened to expose him once, and it cost him a mint of money to compromise the matter—but as he is a PROFOUNDLY RELIGIOUS MAN, he does not like to have such things known. He, too, gives liberally to churches, and prayers ascend to the "Most High" for his well-being.

Where does the money come from? From various sources. First, there are the city employees, who contribute in the neighborhood of $400,000 a year. Then there is the pet trust of Tammany, which contributes $50,000. Three large insurance companies, which make specialty of small policies for those who can pay but a little premium, those insurance companies which are a drain and a leech on the poor, pay jointly $150,000. Then come various businesses which are forced to contribute. Persons who have received favors or who expect to receive favors: office-seekers, contract sharps, etc., all pay royally. Their donations bring the total easily up to a million, and still the refactory wing, the gentlemen, the religious and god-fearing gentlemen who exploit the bawd and the gambler have to be heard from. While they can rebel and corner the maket in their line they do not escape payment, and they pay royally. How much it would be hard to say, but it is probable that $250,000 is collected in this way—and is expended in the interests of morality, good government, and the conservatism of the home.

With this fund and this force Tammany is able to secure a large following. It uses its money and its influence liberally. When it is in power no man can work on a city job without its permission. It not only has city jobs but it has thousands of business concerns which, in return for favors, stand ready to allow Tammany to dispose of the jobs in their institutions.

The leaders of Tammany are well known. They number among them two murderers, several keepers of disorderly houses, some of the most notorious gamblers in the world, thieves, and thugs.

The Republican party on its side is not a whit better. It would do the same things if it had an opportunity. The Socialist Labor Party is in the field doing battle against both of them, and every vote which is cast for the ticket headed by Benjamin Keinard means a blow struck at the monster of corruption—Capitalism, that breeds Tammany and Republicanism.

A NEW FIELD.

Number Six to Start a Strict Union Slugging Mill.

Non-Progressive No. 6, Printers' Organized Scabbery, is retrograding along a new line. It has now entered the field of pugilism, minus Queensbury or other scientific rules—in fact, plain slugging.

There have been two well-contested scraps the past week, in both of which the present champion, "Mr." Luke Conway, was victor. The victim of the first encounter came out with a well developed knob in the vicinity of his left eye. The recipient of the bouquets in "Mr." Conway's second engagement, although hammered, kicked and clubbed, is still able to be about, but anxiously avoiding the champion's attentions.

Citizens who are not sporty, and do not understand such characters as Conway—who, no doubt, is a much respected and intelligent member of that superintelligent body, No. 6—would consider him a dirty bum, a whiskey-soaked ruffian, and a fair sample of "unionism" as it is developed in No. 6.

As these bouts are very attractive to the never-work element, and appear to have the sanction and good will of the officers in charge of the Scabbery at 18 Chambers street, no doubt they will be continued.

"Mr." Conway, who is still at large and full of the best—or cheapest—spirits, is now open for engagements. Up to the present, knives and pistols have been barred, but chairs, clubs and heavy shoes are favorite weapons.

It might be suggested that No. 6 open a boxing school for promoting the noble art of self-defence. There are a number of printers forced to call at the rooms who do not wish to take part in these frequent brawls, or even to witness them. For these harmless gentlemen a school of boxing, target-practice, and the like, would be a godsend, that they might be able properly to defend themselves when murderously assaulted.

Since dropping its poor-house annex, known as The Farm, No. 6 has had hard work to keep its surplus pensioners out of trouble. The pension given, while far too little to live on, keeps many of the never-works full of wood alcohol and free lunch. Many of these have sunk so low that this is all-sufficient. Others, driven from pillar to post by the conditions of the trade since the Linotype threw them on the street, are fast following in the steps of the former.

Does No. 6 or its prototypes in the Scabbery movement take any steps to eradicate the system which breeds these conditions? On the contrary, No. 6 and its like in pure and simpledom are part and parcel of that system, upholding capitalist class rule and shouting "No politics in the union." A few weeks hence these—or a great majority—starving loyal "union" men will march to the polls and scabe-vote into power the very bosses who have thrown them on the street like so many old, worn-out machines, and who have put in the iron machine which will turn out five times the work for less money. Does No. 6 or its leaders tell these dupes the whyness of their plight? No. 6's fakir officers, as fakirs in all other Organized Scabbery, are not there for that purpose. There is no money in being true to your class. They are there to assess—even to the rebellion point—those men who are fortunate enough to be working. They are there to collect these assessments and appropriate them—and they are succeeding in doing so.

The capitalists know the weak condition of such unions as this: but why break them up? Better let well enough alone. Such unions can do little or no harm, reasons the capitalist, and by keeping the workers in ignorance of the cause of their condition, can accomplish much good—for capitalism. If effectually broken up, the rank and file very likely would come together and organize on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance principles, which would mean the undoing of capitalism.

As long as such ignorance obtains among the members of the working class as to the cause of their misery and its remedy; as long as the fakirs are allowed to buncombe their dupes in the ranks, just that long will there be strictly "union" brawls, drunken debauchery and murderous assaults.

The tenets of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, put into practice, is the only solution of the wage-slave problem, and it is up to the class-conscious, intelligent worker to vote his own class into power, substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Delivering Coal in London.

A proof of the conservative ways of the English people is the manner in which coals for household fires are distributed and stored. Instead of the American coal cart, which is loaded in less than five minutes from an elevated coal bin, the American visiting London finds and ordinary wagon made to carry about a dozen large bags of coal, which are filled one by one at the expense of much time and labor, and the lifted into the vehicle like so many milk cans. When an American coal cart reaches the house where its load is to be dumped the cart is backed up against the side of the pavement, and the chute is drawn out like the barrel of a telescope and the end inserted in the coal hole. In a few minutes the entire load, with the rush of water falling over a small cataract, runs down into a heap on the floor of the coal cellar. In London, on the other hand, each bag of coal has to be taken separately from the wagon and emptied as near as may be in the coalhole, and when the task is at last finished the coal which has fallen on the pavement has to be laboriously shoveled into the coal cellar.

Select List of Socialist Books

For the Workingman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:	
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth	$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison	.10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:	
The Working Class Movement in England: A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895	.10
Bax, Ernest Belfort:	
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth	1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth	1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth	.50
Bax and Morris:	
Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Cloth	1.00
Bebel, August:	
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth	.50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper	.25
Connolly, James:	
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means	.05
De Leon, Daniel:	
What Means This Strike?	.05
Reform or Revolution	.05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman	.05
Engels, Frederick:	
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science	.05
The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science, with an Introduction on the Materialist Conception of History and an Appendix on Primitive Property in Land. Cloth	1.00
The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844. Cloth	1.25
Engels and Marx:	
The Manifesto of the Communist Party	.10
Ely, Richard T., Prof.:	
French and German Socialism	.25
Gronlund, Lawrence:	
The Co-operative Commonwealth Cloth	1.00
The Co-operative Commonwealth Paper	.50
Socialism vs. Tax Reform	.10
Hazell, A. P.:	
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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

ITS CHARACTERISTICS, AND THE WORK IT WILL PERFORM.

Ever the Friend of the Working Class—Why Socialists Oppose the Small Producers—Small Production Cannot Defend Itself Against Capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party is from its inception and from its very character an international party. But at the same time it has the tendency to take on more and more the shape of a national party, i.e., to become the party of the people, in the sense that it becomes more and more the representative, not of the wage-workers only, but of all the toiling and exploited strata of society, in other words, of the bulk of the population. The industrial proletariat steadily tends to become the only working class in society; the conditions under which the other working classes labor and live become more and more the same with those of the proletariat; finally, the working proletariat is the only working class that steadily grows in power, in intelligence, and in the consciousness of its destiny. By reason of all this, the working proletariat is the center around which the steadily vanishing portions of all other working classes are gathering; its thoughts and feelings become the standard of the thoughts and feelings of the "small man" himself.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY THE FRIEND OF THE WORKING CLASS.

In the measure as the leadership of the people thus goes over to the wage-working class, does its political party become the party of the people. Indeed, just as soon as the independent workers, engaged in small production, begin to feel as proletarians, just as soon as they recognize that they, or at least their children, are hopelessly doomed to drop into that class, and that there is no longer any hope for them except in the emancipation of the proletariat itself, just so soon are they bound to see in the Socialist Labor Party the natural representatve of their own interests.

The small producer has nothing to fear from the triumph of the Socialist Labor Party; on the coutrary, it is to his interest to promote that triumph. It betokens the introduction of such social conditions as will bring freedom from exploitation of oppression, together with the acquisition of well being and the certainty of a livelihood to all the toilers, not to the wage-workers among them only but also to the independent toilers in the domain of small production.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY THE FRIEND OF THE SMALL PRODUCERS.

Furthermore, the Socialist Labor Party does not represent the interests of the small producers in the future only. It represents them in present society as well. Inasmuch as it is the lowest layer of the exploited classes, the proletariat cannot free itself from exploitation and oppression without freeing all other classes. It, consequently, is the sworn enemy of all wrong, in whatever form such may manifest itself; it is the champion of all the exploited and oppressed. Numerous evidences can be adduced as proof of this fact. The occasion, for instance, for the establishment of the International Organization of Workingmen was a proclamation of the proletariat in favor of the uprising of the Poles to shake off the yoke of the Tsar; the first document which the International issued was a message of congratulation to Abraham Lincoln, expressive of its sympathy with the abolition of slavery: and, again, it was the organization of this very International, located in England, and numbering Englishmen among its members, that took the part of the Irishmen, who were oppressed by the ruling class of England, and conducted most vigorously the agitation in their behalf. And yet, neither the Irish nor the Polish movement, not even the emancipation of the American slaves, affected directly the interests of the wage-working class. Instances of this sort, both of a national and international character, could be enumerated indefinitely.

The contention is occasionally heard that, seeing that Socialism builds upon the economic development, and that socialist production is predicated upon the substitution of large for small production, the interests of the Socialist Labor Party lie in the downfall of the small manufacturers, farmers and merchants; that it must, accordingly, promote the ruin of these, and cannot have their interests at heart. This reasoning is defective. The Socialist Labor Party does not create the economic development. The overthrow of small by large production is carried on without its connivance; the capitalist clas is doing that work and is doing it to perfection. True enough, the Socialist Labor Party has no occasion to brace itself against this evolution; but to strive to check the economic development is just the reverse of laboring in the interest of the small producers and farmers. All efforts in that direction are bound to fail; in so far as they can be at all effective, they can only do harm, they can accomplish no manner of good. To hold to the small manufacturers and farmers and storekeepers schemes whereby their concerns can be kept alive is doing them positive injury rather than promoting their interests. It is to hold the word of promise to their ears with impracticable plans, to mislead them from the path in which their true interests lie, and then expose them to the bitterness of the inevitable disappointment that must follow.

Furthermore, although the downfall of small production is inevitable, it follows by no means that it must take place under all the horrible circumstances that to-day accompany that economic evolution. The process of the disappearance of small production is the last act of a long tragedy, the first acts of which are engaged with the slow and painful crushing down of the independent small producer. The Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, not only has not the slightest interest in crushing down the small farmers and manufacturers, but it has, on the contrary, the greatest interest in preventing such a consummation. The more crushed down and degraded those portions of the population are from which the proletariat must recruit its forces all the harder will the work be of raising these recruits high enough to enable them to catch the inspiration of noble and manful efforts, and to feel prompted to join the ranks of the militant proletariat. It is upon the growth of this body, the militant proletariat, not upon the growth of the whole class of the proletariat, that both the growth and the strength of the Socialist Labor Party depend. The deeper the depth of misery into which the farmer an dthe other small producers may be steeped, the more these have become habituated to endless toil, all the more helpless and unfit for resistance will they prove themselves the moment they have sunk into the class of the proletariat; they will be all the more submissive to exploitation, and all the more will they injure the higher layers of the proletariat through their competition for work. Reasons similar to those that lead to the international solidarity of the workingmen, lead also to the solidarity of the proletariat with those classes from which its future recruits are to come. But this solidarity has hitherto, as a rule, been one sided; it has proceeded from the proletarian alone.

WHEN AND WHY THE SOCIALISTS OPPOSE THE SMALL PRODUCERS.

As a matter of course, however, every time the small farmer and small manufacturer try to keep their heads above water at the expense of the proletariat, by any of the many schemes which can redound only to the injury of the latter, they must expect to encounter the most vigorous opposition from the Socialist Labor Party. For the rest, and for the reasons mentioned above, the working class and the highest manifestation of its aspirations—the Socialist Labor Party—not only does not begrudge but positively favors, all measures that would truly improve the condition of the small producer and lighten his burden. But such measures are not in the gift of the capitalist parties; they can, from the very nature of things, be in the gift of the working class only, of the only anti-capitalist party—the Socialist Labor Party. Al propositions offered by any of the other parties—that is to say, by any capitalist party without exception—aim, some sincerely, others insincerely, at improving the condition of the small producers, agricultural and industrial, as producers, while at the same time attempting to preserve their present and previous forms of industry. Such a course is hostile to the economic development; it is not only vain, but harmful. Equally vain is all hope or attempt, from whatever source it proceeds, to raise all hese small prducers or even a perceptible portion of them ino the category of capitalists. The masses of the small producers could be helped only in their capacity of sonsumers.

To render aid in their direction, is directly in the interests of the Socialist Labor Party. The better the condition of the small producers is rendered as consumers, the better their standing; and the higher their physical and mental wants, the clearer will be their vision. All the sooner will they quit attempting to keep up the contest against large production by means of "competition in starving," all the sooner will they give up the hopeless struggle and all the sooner will they join hands with and strengthen the ranks of the proletariat. They would not then slip into the ranks of the humble, resistless, and degraded strata of the population; they would join forthwith the militant body of the proletariat that is conscious of its aims and its mission, and promote its triumph.

This triumph cannot spring from degradation, as many have imagined; it can spring from degraded small producers as little as from degraded proletarians. The Socialist Labor Party has every interest in the world to prevent the degradation of the one as earnestly as that of the other. To strengthen its arm is, accordingly, in the interest, not of the wage-working class only, but of all those members of society who live on the sweat of their own brows and not on the exploitation of others.

SMALL PRODUCTION CANNOT DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST CAPITALISM.

The class of the small producers, farmers and manufacturers has never been able to hold its own. It cannot protect those of the large producing, or genuinely capitalist class. To-day it is still less able to hold its own. Ie cannot protect its interests without joining some other class. The instincts that large production raise within it, throw it steadily into the arms of some capitalist party or other, that is to say, drive it into alliances with the various groups of the upper property-holding classes. The capitalist parties themselves seek to bring about such alliances, either out of political necessity (and then they simply consider the "small men" the same as they do the proletarians, as "voting cattle,") or is the result of deeper hought. They are well aware that the little private property in the instruments of labor which the small producer still possesses is the strongest bulwark of the whole system of private property in the machinery of production, and, consequently, of the system of exploitation, upon which they live. They care nothing, much as they may affect a contrary feeling, for the well being of the "small man;" they care not how he may suffer, provided only his small industry, that fetters him in the bonds of private property, is not wholly carried off. At the same ime, all these parties are highly interested in the expansion and the progress of the economic development. They are anxious to preserve both the agricultural and the industrial small producer. They promise them aid; but in point of fact they do all that in them lies to increase the rule of large production and to oppress the small agricultural and industrial producer.

But matters are wholly different with regard to the relations between the independent small producers and the Socialist Labor Party. Unquestionably, the latter cannot set itself up as the defender of small proaucers; nevertheless small production has nothing to fear from the Socialist Labor Party. It is the capitalists and large landlords, not the proletarians, who are steadily expropriating the small farmers and small industrialists. The triumph of the proletariat is the only means of putting an end to this expropriation. As consumers, however the interests of the independent workers in small production are identical with those of the proletarians. When the small producers seek, therefore, to protect their interests, they have every reason in the world for joining the Socialist Labor Party.

The recognition of this fact will not be rapid; yet numerous are the signs that portend a stampede to the Socialist camp led by the best and most belligrent elements, who drop their former weapons, not for the purpose of escaping the conflict, but who are tired of the petty strife of eking out a pitiable existence, and determine to step boldly into that larger imposing arena where they will be able to struggle for the emancipation of our people, yea, of mankind itself, from the incubus of the present social system that threatens to engulf society, and help to usher in that new social order in which every member of society shall be able to share in the great conquests of modern civilization.

The more unbearable the present system of production becomes; the more visibly its bankruptcy draws near; the more incompetent the ruling parties prove themseves to cope with and remove the shocking social ills; the more completely these parties reveal the imbecility, and shrink into cliques of politicians bent upon the promotion of their own interests only—the broader and stronger will also be the stream that will flow into the camp of the Socialist Labor Party from the non-proletarian classes, and, falling in line with the irresistible phlanax of the militant proletariat, help to carry its banner on to final victory—The Socialist Republic.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The Storm Brings Some Queer and Unsavory Wreckage.

The fight against yellow journalism has shaken every capitalist paper in the country to the center. They have all lived on sensation mongering, black mailing, double dealing, slander and force. They have turned now like a nest of vipers, against themselves. The latest shot is from the "Evening Post" in its editorial columns. In it the "names" who have written for "The Journal" are accused of having done so for the money they could get. We here reproduce part of the editoral.

"It is a disagreeable truth, but one wic ought to be told, that yellow journalism, in its worst New York exemplar, stood upon a higher plane of respectablity on the day Mr. Mc Kinley was shot than ever before, because it had just secured the endorsement of a number of the most prominent men in the community; because an eniment bishop of the church had become contributor to its columns; because other well-known clergymen lawyers and business men had followed this leadership; because it was thus enabled, with apparent truth, to boast that it was not only a most reputable publication, but that it was of all newspapers in New York the one which offered the best medium for public teachers to employ. The dead walls of this city two weeks ago were placarded with great posters displaying this certificate of good character.

"The 'Journal' was just the same newspaper when it was given this certificate that it had always been; it became no different when it publshed communications on labor and capital by these highly respectable and influential men. They knew its character well when they agreed to furnish such articles. They ought to have known, too, that it wanted simply the endorsement of their names in order to convince doubters that it was a fit paper for the home. They ought also to have known that that readers would turn from their articles to pages of scandal, vulgarity, indecency and sensationalism. They sinned against light.

"'Why will the people buy such a newspaper?' has been the most common question. Why should they not buy it, when our best men write for it? Why should we expect people not to patronize a paper which can advertise it is vouched for by the leaders in the church, in law, in finance? With what force can we condemn a newspaper for its vulgarity, indecency, and general demoralization, with what force can we criticise the ignorant and the untrained for reading such a paper, when our very teachers of morality pronounce it a fit instructor for them? These are the questions we must now ask."

The Queen's Noble Flunkeys.

King Edward has just reduced the number of his parsons; he ought to run the blue pencil through the names of some of his wife's noble flunkeys. Her Mistress of Robes gets £500 a year; eight ladies of the Bedchamber get £500 a year each; eight Bedchamber Maids get £300 a year each; and eight Maids of Honor get £300 a year each— all in addition to board and lodging. Wallace Nelson says it must be either hard to get Royalty to bed or out of it.—Sydney Australia "Worker."

NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The week ending September 21 saw the pitable inglorious end of the great fiasco called the Steel Strike. The Amalgamated lies prostrate in the dust beneath the feet of the Steeel Trust, while the fakirs are frantic in trying to explain the cause of defeat and in getting to cover; meanwhile the Amalgamated is rapidly falling to pices. The strike is a horrible revelation of the incompetency and dishonesty of the "labor leaders" and the weakness of pure and simpledom. The fakirs had made extravagant claims of numbers and resources. The Amalgamated men employed by the Steel Trust, it was claimed, numbered all the way 50,000 up, and they had enough money, to quote one of them to sink a ship. Some of the most reliable capitalist papers conceeded 40,000 to them. Now the facts are revealed: the whole membership of the Amalgamated, according to its own books, was at the beginning of the strike, less than 14,000! and this out of a total force meployed by the Steel Trust of 150,000 to 200,000 men. As to money, it was simply "out of sight"—there was scarcely flea-bite, and the men were soon starving and growing desperate. As usual, the A. F. of L. had no financial aid to give them; it gave simply the heavy fumes of its whiskey-laden breath, the dope of its mor-r-r-il-l-l support. As a result of the criminal stupidity of Shaffer & Co., he was forced by the Trust into one humiliating attitude after another and was finally compelled to accept the Trust's own terms. By these terms the Amalgamated Association has lost the American Sheet Steel Co's six plants operating sixty-one mills which it could have had if the offer of the corporation of July 13 had been accepted. The result of the strike makes the list of non-union mills ninety-six and union mills seventy-one. The Association has lost plants in the National Steel Co. all but the Mingo Junction works. It is also understood that the Bayveiw and Joliet works of the Federal Steel Co. are now non-union. Following upon this defeat comes the announcement that 5,000 men have already left the Association, some of them returning their charters to Shaffer with the remark that he keeps it as a souvenir. No doubt the near future will witness the complete disorganization of the Amalgamated. Some of the dupes will now or eventually join or form as futile an organization as the one that has just failed them while a considerable number will see their only salvation in the S. T. & L. A. Both the fakir and the aristocrat of labor have received staggering blows from which they cannot recover. The strike is epochal in breaking the ground for New Trades Unionism.

During the week teh "Borers from Within" were swattd in the neck at Syracuse. They appeared before the State Federation of Labor with a resolution in favor of an independent workingman's party. The resolution, regarded as constructively an endorsement of the Kangaroo Social Democrats, was ignominously defeated, only 7 voting for it. The Federation, though one of its chairman, made the hackneyed fakir rcommendation that workingmen should elect judges "who will not discriminate against unions when on the bench."

An ominous feature about the shoe industry is the fact that the manufacturers are looking for labor troubles. A reduction must be contemplated.

Among the troubles of labor during the week are the meat handlers' strike in Boston against Armour and the other big firms; the coal miners' strike in Kentucky, which the Democratic successor of the assassinated Goebel is preparing to stamp out with the military; etc.

From Grimsby, (a seaport town near Hull, England) comes a terrible tale of misery of the fishermen. The men have been locked out by the Owners' Federation and deprived of their boats. Some of them, maddened by hunger, attacked and wrecked the new offices where the owners were in session.

Among the many tragedies of labor, the week reports six miners blown to death in a terrific explosion of gas in the Spring Gulch Mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., 18 miles from Glenwood Springs, Colo. Had it occurred half an hour sooner nearly all the employes, 100, would have perished.

Close up the rauks! On to the Socialist Republic!

Estellus J. Smith, of Oneida murdered John Laviolette, because Laviolette denied that he, Laviolette, was a Socialist. It so happens that the murdered man was not a Socialist, but a Republican and voted for McKinley for President. The Syracuse papers seized upon the incident to do a little lying and to show their anarchistic colors. They said that "popular sympathy" was with Smith, and they tried to confuse the minds of their readers by joining anarchy with Socialism. The people are not on the side of murder. They are, fortunately, opposed to the violence that is the breath of life to the capitalist. The Syracuse papers know this fact, but in desperation they excuse a dastardly act, and then try to commit a more dastardly one. They incite violence; they maliciously distort and warp facts, or else deliberately lie. Anarchy is the result of capitalism. Without anarchy capitalism could not live. The "respectable" anarchy, the anarchy that stabs in the back under pretense of law and order, is well illustrated by the excuses found by the Syracuse anarchic-capitalist papers for the crime of murderer Smith.

According to a recent consular report the United States is actualy sending butter to China. It is packed in glass jars and sells for $1.75 a pound. This not only illustrates the growth of capitalism, but it also illustrates the great advance made in shipping, and packing for transportation. The cost is yet con-

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"The Miller Was Hanged in His Yarn."

Justice Goodrich of the Supreme Court of New York has recently called attention to the vast number of decisions rendered annually by the appellate courts in this country. He says that these courts deliver twenty thousand decisions a year and that in the year 1900 there were published 420 volumes of reports, 77 volumes of digests, 95 volumes of statutes and 150 volumes of treatises.

It is as the judge points out absolutely impossible for the lawyer to properly examine this great amount of material. In fact even the more prosperous of the profession cannot afford to buy it.

This state of things must result in a gradual ignoring of the published reports, except those of the very highest tribunals, and more reliance will have to be placed by the average lawyer upon his own power of analysis and his general knowledge of jurisdprudence.

The system of case law, never very sound, nor conducive to the best development of the legal intellect has nearly hanged itself in its own length of rope, and seems very likely to complete the process satisfactorily if left alone.

The system of citing large numbers of cases which is in a large measure due to the desire to shirk individual thought is responsible for many books and much apparatus intended to secure a result which may be described as law-made easy. Encyclopedias, digests, and other such compilations abound, and their sum mounts up continually.

With all the increase in the number of text-books, however, it will hardly be maintained that the standard of these productions is of any high grade. They certainly do not excel in felicity of expression or in grasp of principles those old and well-recognized authorities which stated for us, in our student days, the great and fundamental ideas underlying our jurisprudence.

The code instead of simplifying the comprehension of legal notions and facilitating their apt expression has tended rather to cumber the mind of the lawyer with a mass of authorities, and the judges trained in this school rely more and more upon the decisions of other judges. They thus hesitate and halt in their decisions. They display a growing fondness for lengthy written opinions which they cram with citations and authorities. The length of these opinions, however, does not save them from being appealed against, and so the courts become choked with an accumulation of matters, and the course of litigation is much impeded.

It would seem as if the concise statements of the codes might be found sufficiently clear to serve as the bases for legal argument and that a mind thoroughly trained in statements of fact and the making of deductions from these facts by the application of legal principles should be able to see the merits of a case. This criticism naturally applies only to such cases as do not present any very extraordinary difficulties, requiring a great legal mind for their solution.

No greater difference can be imagined than that between the method of using a code employed by us and that used by the French lawyers. The lawyer who works according to the Code Napoleon needs none of the elaborate and intricate mechanism of our law offices. The rows on rows of calf-bound books are not required. He does not purchase cart loads of encyclopedias and indexes. He has his codes and a few recognized commentaries by experts on particular branches of the law, and then by a process of logical thinking arrives at his conclusions. These conclusions do not depend so much upon the precedent as they are deductions due to a thorough knowledge of jurisprudence and a trained logical faculty.

The common law being based largely upon usage and the rulings of the courts necessitates the consulting of large numbers of authorities and the comparison of many decisions. The code on the other hand, by its concise absolute statements affords a better opportunity for the exercise of the eminently legal quality of independent logical thinking.

The difficulties attendant upon the decision of common law cases have been met in England by the creation of courts dealing with special classes of cases, and particular branches of the law, such as Admiralty, Divorce, etc. These courts are presided over by experts who, owing to their accurate knowledge of the subjects of litigation arising within their jurisdicition, are able to arrive at a decision comparatively quickly and thus facilitate business. The number of cases decided directly from the bench in America bears no cmparison to those so decided in England.

In this country, where our judges are compelled to grapple with a vastly greater variety of cases the application of the common law system of dependence upon decisions in similar cases or cases presumably similar ends tends to a crowded calendar and an ever-narrowing study of case-law.

It therefore appears, as the learned judge prophesied, that the French methods of deciding a case upon its merits, in accordance with the code, and without too great a reliance upon case-law, must become more and more common, and this predicates a better education in the abstract principles of jurisprudence than our lawyers for the most part enjoy.

A. L.

San Francisco.

Coal is steadily going up and the mercury is steadily going down. The price of provisions is steadily going up, and the wherewith to purchase them is steadily going down. This is the "law of averages" which the capitalists strive so strenously to maintain.

The anti-Tammany press has aroused a storm against Devery, and Tammany, as is its usual custom, will turn the storm to its own account. If will behead the chief thug, and claim that It and it alone is for good government. The cleverness with which the tiger has taken advantage of every wind, no matter how foul the source may be, is one of the most laughable things in present day politics.

NEWS FROM

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The most striking feature in the Field of Capital during the week ending September 21 was the absence of any jar in the passing from the McKinley administration to that of Roosevelt. The money paid out by the Government for the purchase of bonds, and for interest and pensions, the permitting of Government monies such as collection of Internal Revenue to remain in the depository banks, together with the assistance of the Associated Banks, held the financial situation in shape. Roosevelt's promise to faithfully carry out the policies of his predecessor of course contributed a share towards preserving the financial status quo, though that he cannot materially do otherwise is evident to all who understand that a president is a puppet of the capitalists and that, through the enormous engines of money, press, etc., they can unmake and blast their fizgurehead. Another striking feature revealed during the week was the interdependence of the social mechanism as disclosed by McKinley's funeral. Reference here made to the attempt to stop all machinery for five minutes at 3:30 P. M. Thursday the 19, as a mark of respect for the dead President. This was successfully done in minor cases such as the street railways, but in railroad systems like the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, (the latter with 500 trains daily in and out of the Grand Central Station), it was found absolutely impossible to arrange it, even for five minutes. Such is now the interdependence of the machinery of transportation that it was feared the interference with schedules would have resulted in great danger, if not disaster. What a commentary this was also on the fact that the capitalist has no longer any part in the real conduct of industry, but that it has become a social affair, that society—even though blindly controls it. The capitalist to-day so far from running "his" machinery, cannot even stop it when he wants to!

In spite of deaths and accessions of rulers, the development of this mechanism goes resistlessly on. During the week the Shelby Tube Company began improvements which will ultimately make it the largest cold drawn tube plant in the world. The Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago also is to be doubled in capacity in the near future. The Sugar Trust increased the size of its labor-fleecing apparatus by raising its capital from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000.

The Insurance business moved toward greater concentration by the control of the entire industrial business of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, of San Francisco, by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city.

Among the important economic developemnts promised on the Pacific Coast is the delivery of anthracite coal at San Francisco at $6 a ton in place of $12 and $15 a ton, the rate prevailing now. This is to be done by the Mexican Anthracite Coal and Mining Company, which controls 3,000,000 acres in San Marcial Valley, in Sonora, on the western coast of Mexico. The company is composed of San Francisco and Pennsylvania capitalists.

In international capitalism we have significant happenings in England. The old concern of Ogdens Cigarrette Company was forced to sell out to the American Tobacco Company. The only alternatives before the shareholdres were to sell out or be smashed out. The Jessop Steel Company of England proposes to erect buildings covering ten to twelve acres at Washington, Pa., where they recently made large purchases of land. The American glass manufacturers have secured a four months' option on all the saleable glass factories in Belgium. An important international development is the proposed line of steamers of the North German Lloyd Company, between Germany and Cuban ports, service to begin in the middle of November. At the same time the Germans are beginning to feel afraid that Americans may gobble up German enterprises the same as they are taking up those of England. As a consequence of the purchases of shares in the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the "Kleine Journal" demands that an imperial law be passed forbidding foreign ownership in German ocean lines. The Japanese are also busy and will build two 10,000-ton ships to compete with the new Pacific Mail liners.

One more week's work for Socialism.

The Biographical Society, organized to publish biographies of prominent persons, for a consideraton, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The average man likes to see his life written up and spread broadcast, but the average man was not to be caught by the Biographical Society. There are other places where he can be made famous for less money. For instance "The Independent," which has perhaps the most intelligent book reviews in the city, in commenting upon the "Jewish Encyclopedia" published by Funk and Wagnalls, calls attention to the number of Adlers who have been immortalized by having their names in print. "The Independent" says, further, that over half of them are still alive, and suggests that the reason they appear is the fact that they were subscribers to the book. In the light of general expeience this solution is probably the correct one. Why, then, should men go to the insignificant Biographical Society when it is just as cheap to get into a great encyclopedia?

Col. E. M. Hatter Knox has one badly fractured home-made boom for Mayor that he will dispose of cheaply. The Colonel has been dropped with a mellow resounding thud that somewhat resembles the cheering sound that comes when a watermelon falls from a wagon.

"Dicka de Croke," who makes the laws for New York, has sat on Devery and sat on him hard. The "Big Chief" believed that he had the whole of Tammany behind him, but he finds that, in pursuit of his usual policy, he has the whole of Tammany down on him.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue New-ark, N. J. 185

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 488

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday or month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 285 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Fiarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

VALUE, PRICE, AND PROFIT..

An Address to Workingmen.

By KARL MARX.

Edited by his Daughter, Eleanor Marx Aveling. With an Introduction and Annotations by Lucien Sanial.

What Lucien Sanial Says About It.

"Value, Price, and Profit" is universally considered to be the best epitome we have of the first volume of "Capital," and as such is invaluable to the beginner in economics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry.—Lucien Sanial, in the Introduction to "Value, Price, and Profit."

Cloth 96 pages 50 cents.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1300	34,191

In the reproof of chance
Lies the true proof of men: the sea being
smooth,
How many shallow bauble boats dare sail
Upon her patient breast, making their way
With those of nobler bulk!
But let the ruffian Boreas once enrage
The gentle Thetis, and, anon, behold
The strong-ribbed bark through liquid mountains cut,
Bounding between the two moist elements,
Like Perseus' horse: where's then the saucy
boat,
Whose weak untimbered sides but even now
Co-rivall'd greatness? either to harbor fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune. Even so
Doth valor's show and valor's worth divide
In storms of fortune: for in her ray and
brightness,
The herd hath more annoyance by the brize
Than by the tiger: but when the splitting wind
Makes flexible the knees of knotted oaks,
And flies fled under shade, why, then, the
thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize,
And with an accent tuned in self-same key,
Returns to chiding fortune.

SHAKESPEARE.

ACTIONS THAT A MAN MAY PLAY.

From several well-meaning sources, and in a kindly way, the remonstrance has reached this office at THE PEOPLE'S not appearing in mourning, like the other papers, for Mr. McKinley's assassination. Had the remonstrants as much as remotely hinted that THE PEOPLE'S indignation at the wanton deed, sense of moral revolt at the perfidy that accompanied it, and sorrow at the occurrence could be questioned, no notice would have been taken of them. As, however, they all do THE PEOPLE justice in these respects, the error our remonstrants labor under can be taken up without loss of dignity, and to advantage withal.

It is no uncommon thing to find in the ranks of what is broadly called the "reform ranks" an inclination to offend public decency. The straw-riff-raff element that revolutionary movements, like great storms, attract in their vortex, being unbalanced and not super-moral, takes a delight in appearing "out of the usual run." Not unlikely, to that is due the several instances where men, and women too, are reported to have indulged in expressions of joy at the Buffalo tragedy. They meant to be eccentric. Their radicalism consisted in offending public decency. It goes without saying that no such motive animates THE PEOPLE in not putting on the trappings and the suits of woe.

In the first place, the conduct of the capitalist press in this instance itself bears the broad earmarks of indecency. The whole nation was shocked. But the attitude of the capitalist press belied its external suits of woe. He who is truly afflicted, he who is truly shocked at a catastrophe does not hold language intended to produce catastrophes at wholesale. To seek to profit by affliction is the surest sign of affectation of sorrow. Already have we pointed out how the capitalist press, with hardly an exception, is seeking to exploit the assassination of McKinley to cover up its own felonious career, and thereby prolong the reign of capitalism. The lying assaults on Socialism, the frantic efforts to suppress Socialist Labor Party meetings, the ghoulish fabrication of reports purporting to represent S.L.P. meetings "broken up by indignant citizens"—these and other suggestions to crime, made calmly, coolly and deliberately—, peeping between the black bars of mourning that the capitalist press appears rigged in, all belie the claim of affliction on their part; are all themselves an insult to public decency. If for no other reason THE PEOPLE would be amply justified to decline to join what the conduct of the capitalist press has turned into a masquerade.

But there is further reason. THE PEOPLE is in perpetual mourning. Not a day passes but scores upon scores of workingmen, and women and children are slaughtered and maimed by the capitalist system of production. Not a day passes without scores of bread-winners,—the producers of all wealth,—being felled to death by some negligence of the idle capitalist class, and thereby mourning deep and wide being thrust into the homes of the workers, already amply afflicted. And this state of things is in permanency, and cannot be altered until the political Party, whose cause is that of the Working Class and whose mouthpiece is THE PEOPLE, shall have come to power and uprooted Capitalism as the Abolitionists uprooted Slaveholderism. How pale and trivial, under such circumstances, are not the customary suits of solemn black!

'Tis not alone the inky cloak, good
friends,
Nor customary suits of solemn black,
Together with all the forms, modes,
shows of grief,
That can denote us truly; these indeed
seem,
For they are actions that a man might
play:
But we have that within which passeth
show;
These but the trappings and the suits of
woe.

TWO PICTURES; NAY THREE.

I.

The bell rings. The curtain rises. The scene is the Court House in Buffalo. Czolgosz is arraigned before the magistrate. Every inch of the distance between his cell and the bar is lined with a thick cordon of police officers and jail attendants. Moreover, not by the ordinary way is this route laid; the route on this occasion is a subterranean passage connecting the jail with the Court House. Are these steps taken as precautionary measures against the prisoner? Is there any fear of his escape, that is thus to be balked? What these steps mean is to transpire in the Court House. These precautionary steps are but a fitting prelude to the drama to be enacted at the Court House, and they form with it one continuous pageant.

The District Attorney, in solemn voice, reads from a document, addressing the prisoner. It is a True Bill found by the Grand Jury, and indicting him for the murder of William McKinley in the first degree, maliciously, wickedly and feloniously committed. At the close of the reading the prisoner is called upon to make his plea; he remains silent. He is called upon again and again: his silence remins unbroken. For him is then entered the plea of "Not Guilty;" and, at the request of the Bar Association, the Court itself assigns two distinguished lawyers to defend him.

The drama is complete. Not against Czolgosz, but in his favor were the police and subterranean route precautions. Tho' unquestionably guilty, he was not to be exposed to the fury of a possible mob. Deliberately and in measured steps the wheels of Justice started to revolve. Tho' unquestionably guilty, no advantage was to be taken from his refusal to plead, and he was furnished with guardians to safeguard the civic rights that civilization clothes the human being with, especially when arraigned before the bar of Society. In other words, the public powers of Society saw to it that one crime be not visited by another, and did all in its power to curb and keep under whatever bestial instincts might be lurking under the grass. The drama here presented is a glorification of Social Order.

The curtain drops.

II.

The bell rings again. The curtain now rises over another scene: the length and breadth of the land with the captalist press holding the center of the stage. With dissonant language, in notes shrill and strident, these spokesmen of the Macbeth class seek to lash the unthinking into acts of violence against the Socialist Labor Party, which disturbs the orgies of their pay-masters, and which they know has rung the death-knell of their rule. From assault and battery to homicide and murder, this press is inciting the populace by its cowardly viperous falsifications. The click of an assassin's pistol is the signa for that press to unchain its propaganda of mob rule. Every low instinct, every prejudice born of ignorance, every riotous leaning in the public, that press now seeks to fan into a flame, and it does that to the tune of "Law and Order." The drama thus unfolded is the desecration of Social Order.

III.

The third picture represents the solid ranks of the Socialist Labor Party organization. As befits its dignity, the soundness of its poise, the nobleness of its purpose, it alone is left standing on the field of the Labor Movement, unterrified and unterrifiable. All other bodies that presumed to dispute its title to leadership are scattered to the winds. The storm has played havoc with them. The dapper Anarchists have postponed their "Revolution," from Barnegat to Puget Sound they have ducked; the Kangaroo Social Democrats have crept into holes. The Socialist Labor Party stands above the ruins: the storm center of the capitalist press rowdyism: the earnest that Social Order will not perish.

PROF. MOSSO SLIPPED.

Another European intellectual, this time the distinguished physiologist Prof. Angelo Mosso, has written his "impressions on America" and taken his place, along with the rest of the intellectuals, both American and European, among the social ranters. Among other things, Prof. Mosso says:

> "I believe that the desire to become wealthy is so strong and powerful in every American that, in order to reserve the opportunity of realizing such desire, Americans willingly submit to the continuance of laws which allow such accumulation. This explains its existence and assures its continuance."

That the "desire to become wealthy," is a powerful inducement to submit to the continuance of laws that gall the hoper is logical enough. That, however, the existence to-day of such a belief, "assures the continuance" of the capitalist system, is an intellectual blunder; and there the Professor slipped.

It is essential to the submission to galling institutions that the desire to eventually profit by them be backed by the belief that such profit can be realized. The truly thoughtful mind does not conclude from the mere fact of people's desire to become wealthy under capitalism that therefore the continuance of capitalism is assured. The truthful thoughtful mind looks below the desire. He then finds that it is watered with the belief that his desires can be accomplished. That point reached, the truly thoughtful man spends no time in theorizing, but devotes his energies to ascertaining the facts touching the "waters of belief." Is the fountain that feeds those waters a steady one, is its force on the increase, or is it a declining force rendering sure that the fountain will run dry? These are the facts that engage the truly thoughtful mind. According as these facts turn out must his conclusions be. If the fountain promises to be lasting, then and for that reason, the continuance of the desire, and with it of capitalism, is assured; if the fountain bears signs of running dry, the desire to profit by Capitalism will dry up, and, with it, Capitalism must crumble down.

Now, then, what are the facts in the case?

The capital needed for man to exert his functions of labor is ever becoming larger. As a result of that the sky is becoming ever darker for the middle class, and the share of wealth ever smaller for the toiler. The belief, once entertained by all, that it was possible to acquire wealth, is being rapidly wiped out. The facts, hard, cruel and unrelenting, are knocking the old belief into fragments. Turn, not to the few, but to the masses, and the evidences hereof become manifest. Long after the pinch began to be felt did the belief last; it was kept alive by the Utopian chatter of the apostles of Capitalism, some of whom knew better, and many of whom did not. But prophesies unredeemed can never take for long the place of the fructifying waters of Hope. A time comes, when the prophecies are found out to be lies. That time has come. It takes no extraordinary vision to discover that. On all sides the signs multiply that the belief that, under the Capitalist system, the popular well-being is possible is dying off, and the contrary conviction is gaining ground. This fact assures, not the continuance of Capitalism, as Prof. Mosso opines, but its downfall.

The Professor had better stick to his physiology, as a social biologist, he is a complete failure.

ALL HONOR TO VIRGINIA!

The Constitutional Convention of Virginia, now sitting in Richmond, struck the words "freedom of speech" from the Bill of Rights; in other words it abolished free speech in the State.—All honor to Virginia!

"All honor?" Is not such conduct barbarism, bold and brazen? Yes; and for that very reason, All honor to the Virginia buccaneers!

The conduct of the labor-fleecing class and its political parasites in Virginia is, like all other acts of man or bodies of men, not to be judged singly. It must be judged in connection with current events, that serve as its setting. What, then, are the events that serve as a setting, by which to judge the convention?

The shot fired by Czolgosz was taken as a signal by the labor-fleecing class of the North and its parasites to act. Press, pulpiteers, professors, politicians and podsnaps generally rushed into the arena. Upon the isolated act of one Anarchist they sought to enthrone Anarchy as a social institution, and establish a reign of terror. Nor was this the worst feature thereof. Its worst feature was the cloak in which they wrapped themselves, the colors that they flew. These were: "Free Press," "Free Speech," "Liberty," "Americanism." There was to be a free press, but woe to him who should print anything derogatory to the reign of the labor-fleecing capitalist system; there was to be free speech, but woe to him who would dare give utterance to economic principles that went against the grain of the robber class; there was to be liberty, but only the liberty to choose between supporting the present rule of rapine or "shutting up;" there was to be Americanism,—as interpreted by the class that is raising heiresses for for foreign Princes to bestow titles upon. In other words, Hypocrisy base, sneaking, and perverse are the colors under which the Northern capitalists set to work.

That, under such circumstances, a branch of the modern exploiters of Labor should anywhere be found possessed of sufficient fibre to scorn to grovel and to lie, to scorn to sail under false pretences, to dare stand erect, bold and brazen, and brazenly bold fly the colors of barbarism is cause for admiration. For that much, they are entitled to honor.

The barbarism is raw material: raw material is purifiable. The hypocrite is ash-barrel refuse. At crises, such as the country is now traversing, and in sight of spectacles such as are presented by Virginia, on the one hand, and the Northern spokesmen for capitalism on the other, the civilized man, conscious always of the virtues inherent in moral bravery, can not but pause long enough in his work of education to express admiration for the frankness and boldness of the Virginia buccaneer class.

LUCY PARSONS' CIRCULAR REASONING.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the widow of one of the men executed as Anarchists in Chicago in 1887, and by reason thereof enjoying some degree of "authority," both among "reform" and capitalist papers, is quoted as having condemned the assassination of President McKinley as "the deed of only a lunatic," the President having been "chosen by popular vote," and she says:

> "It is the Trusts—the heads of the Trusts—with whom we should now contend. The Trusts and those persons who control the necessities of life are the ones against whom the energies of all classes must be focussed. Every article of food—the necessities of life—is becoming so dear as to be beyond the reach of common people. Such a state of affairs cannot continue. Everything I wish to purchase for the household has doubled in price, and its increase in value is chiefly due to the manipulation of prices by combinations of capital. But with this the President of this grand nation has nothing to do."

Mrs. Parsons reasons in a circle.

If the deed of Czolgosz is to be condemned as lunacy, not because of its homicidal aspect, but only because of its wantonness in that he did not strike the really quilty, but one from whose taking-off no change would result, then it must inevitably follow, differently from what Mrs. Parsons would seem to imply, that the shooting down of those whom she points out as the really guilty, the Trust magnates, would be no less lunatic an act. And so it would be, indeed.

The distinction between a President, elected by the people, and a Trust magnate, elected by himself, is more in seeming than in fact. If the people did not give their consent and assent thereto, a man could no more be a Trust magnate than he could be a President. The political aspect of a commonwealth has an economic-industrial condition for its basis. The two are inseparable, as inseparable as the skin from a man's anatomy, the skin being an external development from within. Where a certain economic-industrial basis is, there also will be found the corresponding political integument. It follows, that to assassinate a Trust magnate is no less an act of folley—leaving aside the criminality involved—than to assassinate a President.

The blowing up of a Czar but crowns his successor; the assassination of a capitalist President only inaugurates the next capitalist President. Experience has proven this to repletion, and the experience has served the double purpose of both pointing out the real evil to be removed, and of chastening and civilizing the methods to the end,—with those intelligent enough to profit by experience.

Accordingly, not the taking-off of an individual, not assassination, but the overthrow of the obnoxious system, of which an individual may happen to be the visible head, is the method to the civilized man's end. Back of this method lies agitation and education, and these, inturn, are flanked by hostile criticism, together with the purifying fire of the hustings' battle field, where, in the end, Wrong is ever downed and Right ever prevails.

The bullet that will rid society of the incubus of Capitalism is not the product of any lead foundry. It is the ballot, seething hot from the political foundry of Socialist Labor Party education, and aimed straight at a social system that dooms the masses to poverty and to the dependence bred of the fear of poverty, thereby engulfing the human race in a state of physical as well as mental Anarchy, of which Mrs. Lucy Parsons is herself a sad illustration.

This is the season of "anonymous letters." Every pulpiteer, politician or other quidnunc, who is anxious for notoriety, is mailing to himself "anonymous letters," signed "Anarchist," in which all manner of raw-boned threats are made. The process is expected to bring about sympathy,—and cash: calls to lecture, etc., etc.

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1901 enacted about 500 new laws for the capitalist class and very graciously bestowed upon "Labor" the following seven munificent boons:

One—Bootblacks may 'shine' on Sunday mornings until 11 o'clock.
Two—Time tables shall be posted in mercantile establishment stating when the slaves may begin and when to leave off their work.
Three—Minors under eighteen years must not be employed where dangerous acids are made.
Four—Employees on iron and steel frame buildings must be better taken care of by their masters.
Five—Schedules as to the character of the work and the prices to be paid shall be posted in all textile factories.
Six—Policemen when disabled during duty may be pensioned on half pay.
Seven — Criminals may be employed around their mansions.

We wonder whether on Thursday, September 19th, at 3.30 p. m., the Brooklyn "Standard-Union" did stop lying—just for five minutes?

The hydrophobic attitude of the capitalist-anarchist press of the country, its persistent attempts to incite the people to violence, is a standing inviation, repeated every day, to every ruffian and hoodlum in the land to break the peace and to lead him to expect that he will be patted on the back for doing so. That this press succeeds only in so small a measure, comparatively, speaks well for the good sense and mental balance of the masses of the people.

The Social Democrats of Texas, who were "united" by the Indianapolis convention, are to assemble in conference to find out with what they are united, or whether they are united, or if they are united why they should be, or if they are not united why they should not be. A big tent is to be hired, cots are to be put in, and a cooking department is to be installed. It will be the biggest show under one canvass that has been seen in Texas for some time. It will be better than a three ringed circus, with mammoth, elephantic, mastodonic hippodrome, and monster street parade. It will deftly deliver a black eye to the side show of European and American marvels, strange freaks of nature, and the highest range of the world's stupendous science. It will walk away with the menagerie of strange and ferocious beasts, for which the land and the four quarters of the globe were scoured, and which were imported at vast expense and at stupefying risk, for this, the only three ringed circus, equestrian aggregation, and monster display and assemblage of the kings of the forest, the river, and the jungle. The ring master has not been selected, but all may rest assured that there will be an exhibition of bareback political riding that should go down in history for the edification of future generations.

Political and Economic.

The "Sun," in answering a correspondent who suggests petitioning the city government for the removal of offending officials says: "Don't petition: Vote!" That is just the point. Pure and simple unions have sent enough petitions to different bodies to make a pile higher than a sky-scraper, and nothing but disappointment has come of it. The Socialist Labor Party long ago recognized the futility of such nonsense. It does not petition, but it votes, and votes right.

The "Press' has taken on a still more bilious hue in its fight against the yellows. It howls for the arrest of this anarchist and that anarchist, and then it asserts, and it proves also, though Socialist recognized the fact long ago, that the "Journal" is the most despicable and dangerous exponent of anarchy that exists. But why, in the name of Hades does not the "Press" demand the arrest of the "Journal's" anarchists? Why is there such a noise about plots and counter-plots, secret societies, schools for assassins, and long drawn plans for murder: why are there so much talk and jubulation about the incarceration of the degenerate Emma Goldman and cowardly rosker of other mens lives, John Most, and yet no move is made against the "Journal?" WHY IS HEARST NOT ARRESTED? Until he is, no man can believe that the fight against him is sincere, or that those who pretend to oppose him are actuated by any other motives than the fact that their circulation has been hurt by his paper. Incidentally the mobs which have been so violent, on paper, should direct their paper violence towards the prime anarchist.

The Pittsburg "Press" has a cartoon on the settlement of the steel strike. It represents "capital" and "labor" sitting down smoking the pipe of peace. The significant thing about it is that capital retains the bag of money, and labor has a sledge hammer only. Capital owns that bag of money, and he owns the sledge too. Labor is only allowed to borrow it, and at high interest.

The "Times" on September 18th remarks:—"He is the father of nine children and a grandfather." We blush and turn aside in shame. Any man who after the meritorious and praiseworthy work of becoming the father of nine children should stoop so low as to become the father of a grandfather also, deserves our strongest condemnation. It is an attempt to break up the family.

The Case of Eichmann,

With the frank and full confession of Justice Morris Eichmann, published last week in these columns, there now only remains to sum up the case for future reference whenever occasion may require, as it surely and frequently will.

During the municipal campaign in West Hoboken, N. J., early this year, Mr. Eichmann, a member of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, appeared as a candidate for Justice not of his party only, sailing under the colors of "Socialism," but also of the three capitalist parties that appeared on the field—Republican, Democratic and "Citizens Union." The DAILY PEOPLE of April 10 and the WEEKLY PEOPLE of April 20 promptly grabbed the fraud by the throat effectually, and held it up to public execration.

It booted not that the rat crew squirmed and yelled, and through its organs hurled imprecations at THE PEOPLE. It booted not that the rat crew doubled and twisted and sought to escape by raising dust. THE PEOPLE held its course as it always does, and followed up the castigation with further articles, notedly the Uncle Sam and Brother Johnathan in the DAILY PEOPLE of April 14, tearing down all the false pretences that were raised to cover the exposed act. It booted not. The rat crew felt the effect. They turned upon one another. Finally, unwilling to be made a scape-goat, Eichmann gives the snap away. His confession shows that the corrupt deal was the work of the whole organization, and that his fellow criminals, being exposed along with himself by THE PEOPLE, sought to clear their skirts at his expense. At this he gagged, and the result is the confession he makes. Nor is there little zest added thereto by the light in which two notorious and malodorous Kangaroo Social Democrats, Pankopf and Krafft, are by name placed in the confession.

As this affair is now complete, the remarks are particularly appropriate with which the said article in the DAILY PEOPLE summed up the West Hoboken link in which the Kangaroo Social Democratic chain of which Haverhill Armory building, Worcester and Rochester log-rolling with the Democratic party, Cleveland, Sheboygan and San Francisco capitalist job-seekings are so many kindred links.

The DAILY PEOPLE said:

"The time is on when the thinking portion of the land must understand that it is bound to exercise the same judgment when it chooses a political party as when it chooses a coat. No thinking man will take any salesman's words; he will examine for himself. He does so because experience has taught him that business is swindle. Experience—as amply illustrated, and now comprobated by the exhibit of the Social Democracy of West Hoboken,—teaches that the capitalist class has introduced into their polities the chicanery that they practise in their shops. As they advertise their shoddy for "all wool," as they advertise their stone-dust for flour, as they deal in fraudulent fires and failures, so likewise do they act in politics. Politics are the means by which they barricade themselves in power; by the aid of politics they entrench themselves behind the guns—legislative and executive, as well as military—to preserve their unsurped authority. Politics is the breath in their nostrils. This breath is endangered by the awakening sense of the Working Class, and its organization by the S. L. P. In view of this, the Capitalist Class recognizes that the fly-paper quality of its own old-time parties is losing in sticking power. The Workingmen voters are naturally gravitating towards the S. L. P. This, if carried too far, means the death of capitalism. Under such conditions, a shoddy Socialism, a fraudulent Socialism, a Socialist party, that uses S. L. P. expressions, but that practices capitalist infamy, is needed as a shield for the Capitalist Class. Thus birth is given to the Kangaroo Social Democracy, that cribs the S. L. P., while in practice it builds armories for the capitalists, grants them franchises, accept jobs and money from them, and harmoniously log-rolls with their candidates.

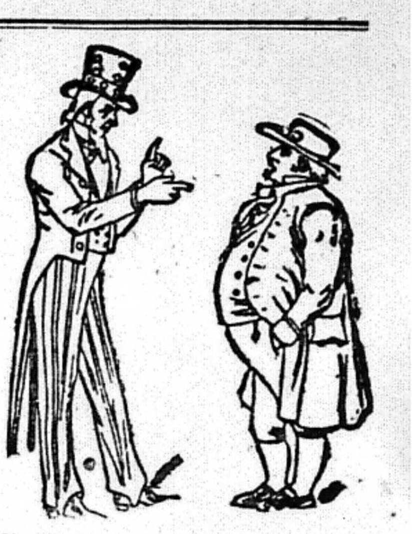
"Let the exhibition furnished by West Hoboken, be a sign-post to guide the workingmen in the picking of their way through the labyrinthian ways of the nation's politics.

"[N. B.—The four official tickets, betraying the connection between the outspoken parties of capital and their Social Democratic stool-pigeon, are for inspection in this office.]"

This year's crop of "third parties" has been unusually large. There has been a greater yield than in former years, but owing to unfavorable political weather most of those planted have been seriously damaged, and the present market price is low. There is little chance that prices will pick up, as the demand is not brisk, and those who have purchased express dissatisfaction with the goods delivered. Those who have taken a stock of "third parties" are growing anxious, and there is an expressed fear that unless the market changes, several of those who planted a large acreage will be forced to let the crop rot on the ground as it would not pay to harvest it.

The clergymen who were concerned in the Chinese looting are still hard at work explaining, condoning and excusing. They appear in all kinds of publication. Their present defense is a decided loot of the public's time, patience and good nature. It should be stopped.

The American Tobacco Trust is making an effort to secure possession of the English tobacco companies, and it is probable that the attempt will succeed. Every day brings the different industries of the world closer together. This new combination will control practically the whole tobacco trade of the English speaking world. The next move will be to consolidate the trade of the other countries, and it will be but a short time before it is done.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have it here straight; you Socialists might as well give up the fight. You haven't a ghost of a show to succeed.

UNCLE SAM.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite!

U. S.—What makes you feel so sure?

B. J.—Look you here. I heard a professor deliver yesterday an oration, and there he said quite emphatically: "There is no hope in any kind of Socialism; as a remedy it is unscientific, and, what is more, impractical." That settles it; he is an intelligent man.

U. S.—Hem!

B. J.—Don't that settle it?

U. S.—Let's see. Do you remember what our traitor Tories used to say when the Revolutionary war was on?

B. J.—They said a good many devilish things.

U. S.—One of the things they said was: "The rebel colonists cannot succeed; their scheme is impractical; it is, besides, ungodly to raise shrewd steel against the deputy anointed of the Lord." Did that "settle it?"

B. J.—Not much it did.

U. S.—The "unpractical" and "ungodly" Revolutionary Fathers shot into shreds the opinions of the traitor Tories, eh?

B. J. (enthusiastically)—They did, by Jericho!

U. S.—And do you remember what the copperhead slaveholders used to say about the abolition movement?

B. J.—The darned rascals.

U. S.—What they said was: "Abolitionism will never triumph on our American soil; it is against all the laws of nature and man and has the direct sanction of God." Did that "settle it?"

B. J.—"Settle it!" How could such ranting settle anything!

U. S.—The North walked down upon the copperhead South and trampled slavery out, eh?

B. J.—Clean out!

U. S.—Now, Jonathan, was it ignorant or uneducated people who pronounced our Revolution and our republican project impractical? Was it dunces and the lowly who declared abolitionism "unnatural?"

B. J.—Why, no; they were very cultured and educated people. Take them on the whole they had more book learning than there was on the other side of the question.

U. S.—How do you explain that?

B. J. (scratching his head behind his ear)—Don't think I could explain it?

U. S.—Then let me explain it for you. The Tory traitors who thought our Revolution to be impossible, and the Copperheads who roundly denounced abolitionism as unnatural were all people who had a direct material interest in keeping things as they were. The Revolution was harmful to those who had a "pull" in the Court of St. James; abolition was harmful to those who owned "niggers." It was, in each case, the interest of these people who spoke; and no interest ever believes the opposing interest possible, or godly, or "American." So now with the professors. It is not their intellect that speaks, but their pockets.

B. J.—Has the professor an interest in keeping Socialism away, do you think?

U. S.—Certainly. All such people today live from the hand of the capitalists. If the capitalists did not keep these fellows in jobs they would have to earn their living digging potatoes, or drumming for beer, or peddling obscene literature, or doing some such thing.

B. J.—You don't say?

U. S.—To determine the chances of Socialism one must consider whether it is inevitable or not. It is inevitable. The capitalist system of production has eaten up its own head. It necessarily gathers all the wealth in few hands, leaves the working masses in poverty, and places them at the disposal of the idle rich. Men will not submit to such conditions. Social order is established for the welfare of the people. When the people are held to misery by a social system they are bound to overthrow it. Progress has been made in the teeth of these Rep-Dem professors from time immemorial; its heels have flattened them up as it rolled over them at each recurring revolutionary epoch. And so it will happen again.

Librarian W. M. Stevenson, of the Carnegie Libary, of Allegheny, in view of the interest at present in anarchy, has compiled a list of "anarchistic" books for general reference. The "Pittsburg Press" prints the list, and in it we find Moore's "Utopia," Bax's "Ethics of Socialism," Karl "Marks" "Capital," etc.! The Librarian says that though Socialism and anarchy are different, yet they are the same, and the sameness is due to the fact that being absolutely different, therefore of necessity and because they are unlike they amount to the same thing! Truly, W. M. Stevenson is worthy of the position he holds at the head of a Carnegie library.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

To Fight the calumnious "Standard Union."

To THE PEOPLE—Since the opportunity has at last presented itself to either hold one of the lying mouthpieces of capitalism to account or eat crow, I should suggest that a special fund be created to defray the necessary expenditure of fighting this case to a finish, and therefore enclose $1.00 just to start the ball a-rolling. As an opportunity such as the Brooklyn "Standard Union" has offered may not present itself again. I trust all comrades and sympathizers will avail themselves of the opportunity and swell this fund to the necessary proportions, so that THE PEOPLE can enter upon this fight fully equipped with this special fund and not be obliged to encroach upon its other resources.

LOUIS P. KUNTZ.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept., 21.

Valuable for Machinists.

—To THE PEOPLE—I wish to say a few words in regard to the local machinists' strike and trust it may interest some of our People readers. I think that if all comrades would write up their locality a better understanding of the situation would be had.

The machinists went out here on the 2 day of May. There are six contract shops here that employ a total of seventy-five machinists. Three of these shops are small concerns that usually employ a total of six to eight machinists. These three shops have all signed the agreement of nine hours per day with the same pay formally given for ten hours. According to O'Connell's figuring we have won fifty per cent. of the shops but which affects only about ten per cent. of the machinists. I think it is this kind of calculating that keeps the machinists out along the coast at the present. We are informed by the leaders that seventy-five per cent. of the machinists of the U. S. A. are enjoying the nine hour work day with an increase of pay also that fifty per cent. of the Metal Trades Association members have started their shops at nine hours with increase of pay running from four per cent. to twelve and a half per cent.

The three largest shops and the ones that have not signed are in the Metal Trades Association.

Some time after the strike was on a large number of machinists from Tacoma and Seattle found employment at the Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash. There they receive a better wage and shorter hours. So many had gone there that it would have been possible to continue the strike in Seattle and Tacoma indefinitely, but shortly after this activity at the Naval Station a delegation of the Metal Trades Association visited there for the purpose it is believed of trying to get the wages there reduced to the same rate as the contract shops offered. One of this delegation from Seattle saw one of his former apprentices there and succeeding in getting him discharged. A short time after this visit about 160 machinist and helpers were laid off. Whether the Metal Trades Association had anything to do with this we know not. We do know that a member of the Metal Trades Association here stated in the presence of several members of the I. A. of M., that they had succeeded in stopping the work at Naval Station and would also get the wages reduced. Another member of the Metal Trades Association brought four men here from Chicago. He had started with six but two had jumped their job on the way out. These were furnished transportation, sleeper, meals and spending money thrown in and were told that matters were all right here, no trouble with the machinists but that they had gone over to Bremerton Naval Station to work. Their contract called for $3.50 for a ten hour day. Wages here being $3.25 with few exceptions. Transportation was to be deducted for six months and after a stated time to be returned. They worked one day and after being told by the strikers the true state of affairs they quit work. One of them has since returned. This was the first attempt made in this shop to start scabs. They now have one other. One other shop has two machinists scabbing and several helpers and apprentices also blacksmiths. The third shop have six or seven more doing machinists' work, also helpers and apprentices.

An incident illustrating how class unconscious men are organized in the I. A. of M.. One of the government vessels was taken from the Naval Station where it had been sent for repairs and a contract given to a Seattle firm whose men were on strike and consequently unable to work only scabs. The strike committee of the machinists' local sent a protest to President Wm. McKinley by telegraph. It is unnecessary to add that they had to wire the telegraph company at Washington, D. C. to find out whether the protest had ever reached the Executive Mansion.

It is the duty of all class conscious working men to point out to their fellow workers that not until machinists as well as all other working men are organized in class lines and vote their own class into power will they cease to get humiliation and defeat as a reward for their efforts. Down with all ignoramusses and fakirs who would encourage them to still continue on the same old lines of pure and simpledom which can only meet disaster; which will further discourage the working class. Workers throw off the yoke that holds you in the bond of wage slavery. Join the only economic organization that can or will fight for your emancipation the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. An organization that will teach you not to scab on your fellow workers at the ballot box but to vote the ticket of your own class, the Socialist Labor Party ticket. Strike where your enemy is the weakest. Strike with the ballot as it is much easier and a great deal more effective. You will soon find that it will aid the getting of something new much more faster than fighting your master in the shop alone. Remember your masters only respect you as much as they fear you.

W. J. HOAG.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept., 9.

In Syracuse.

To THE PEOPLE.—The machinations of the daily press, college presidents and pulpiteers, to confuse Socialists with Anarchists, have fallen to pieces. That the working class of Syracuse know the difference was shown at the two last street meetings. Wednesdty night's Packet Dock meeting was attended by more that 400, and when an unknown tried to cause a riot by shouting "Lynch him!" (the speaker) it was quickly drowned by a storm of applause. Saturday night's meeting at the same place had about 800 in attendance. These meetings are signs of the times. It bodes ill for the upholders of the present anarchic system, and attests the work of agitation and education carried on by the S.L.P., and the ballot-box next November will record the result.

Mayor McGuire, who tried to corrupt the S.L.P., and who says he is not a candidate for Democratic renomination, is still at his Sassanach work. Recently, he attended the reception of Mt. Tabor Lutheran church and gave Pastor Oberlander $50 to help spread Lutheranism.

Oberlander is a pretty good politician of the Republican brand, and prominent in the North Side Business Men's Association. The other day McGuire attended the Church of Assumption (Catholic) picnic, and gave $25 to the refreshment booth, the same for candy for the children and then bought beer for the crowd. It is pure love of Lutheranism and also of Catholicism that prompts him to do these things, for does he not say that he is not a candidate?

The Labor Day parade of the Trades Assembly was a failure. Comment is unnecessary. We present these facts: There are 64 unions in the directory, and but 19 were in evidence. The Trades Assembly came first with about 23 delegates only, and in its last file were 10 shoemakers, without badge or banner to show that they were a union. Then there followed: Painters (2 unions), 125; Carpenters (3 unions), 174; Laborers, 98; Brewers, 63; Molders, 107; Horseshoers, 35; Electricians, 20; Plumbers, 100; Tailors, 48; Health Employees, 28; Tinsmiths, 64; Cigarmakers, 202; Printers, 48; Assistant Pressmen (with a few Pressmen), 23; Stonecutters, 36; a total of 1,289. It was said that 4,000 would be in line, and the newspapers said before the parade that there are now about 9,000 organized workers in the city. The grand marshal of the parade was John Jaeckel, but the union of which he is a member (Clothing Cutters) refused to parade; Charles Yates is first vice president of the Trades Assembly, but his union (Garment Workers No. 133) was absent; David Sebelowitz is sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly, and his union, Garment Workers No. 95, did not parade. The list of unions that were not in the parade is too long; otherwise they would be published.

The Labor Day picnic of the Socialist Labor Party at Lakeside Park was an entire success, and netted a neat sum for the party. Comrade Daniel De Leon was the speaker of the day, and drew cogent illustrations to prove the necessity of the new trades union,—the S. T. & L. A.

THOMAS CRIMMINS.

Syracuse, Sept. 16.

To New Fields.

To THE PEOPLE.—The writer of this article and Frank Campbell of Jersey City were sent to Ballston, a town of from six to eight thousand inhabitants, in which is located one of the tanneries of the American Hide and Leather Co It is situated sixteen miles from here, and four miles from Saratoga. We were sent there by Mixed Alliance No. 337 of Schenectady last Saturday for the purpose of looking over the ground and investigating the conditions of the tannery workers there so as to organize them, if possible, in the S. T. & L. A. As we could not rent a hall at a price that would fit our pockets, we decided to hold a street meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening in front of the soldiers' monument which is in the center of the town.

We raised for the first time in Ballston the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and its economic arm, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance before an audience estimated at from 800 to 1200.

The writer spoke for about thirty minutes, and outlined the principles on which the S. T. & L. A. was founded, and compared the same to the principles of the A. F. of L. or pure and simpledom. Then Comrade Campbell took the platform (which was a soap box), and held it down for about forty minutes, showing the development of machinery and how it was effecting the working class by making an army of unemployed, which reduces the wages of those employed, and made it necessary for the working class to organize under the banner of the S. L. P., and S. T. & L. A., and by carrying it to the ballot box elect the working class into power so they can legislate into their hands all the means of production and distribution. It is the working class that has produced all wealth and they are therefore the only useful members of Society and are the only class that is entitled to consideration.

The audience was very attentive and not a sound was made until the speaker had finished. Then they formed in groups and discussed what had been said for an hour and we took nine subs for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. As it was a street meeting we were not able to organize the tannery workers in the S. T. & L. A., but we will go up there again soon.

Thus, under a monument raised in commemoration of the freedom of the black slave was struck the first blow for the freedom of the wage slave.

E. F. LAKE.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 10.

Testimony from Los Angeles.

To THE PEOPLE.—I send the following to refute the calumny hurled at members of the S. L. P., and S. T. & L. A. of being "scabs" and "union wreckers."

Being a patternmaker and out of work at present, I recently answered three different ads that appeared in the local papers. I will give the experience of one case which in substance is similar to the others. Following is a copy of ad.

"WANTED—Patternmakers. Address W. Box 10, Times office."

On answering I received the following:

"Mr. ———
"240 North Olive street:—

"Dear Sir: Would be pleased to have you call on me in regard to work as patternmaker.

"Yours truly,
"C. E. GITCHELL,
"351 N. Main street."

I called and Mr. Gitchell told me that the work was at the Risdon Iron Co., the second largest place in San Francisco, would pay more than union rate of wages (which is $3.50 for ten hours), and transportation, steady work was guaranteed. I refused his offer. He asked me if I belonged to a union. I told him I belonged to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and could not accept a job where there was a bona-fide strike going on. Those who have been readers of THE PEOPLE for some years remember that the patternmakers of Allegheny, Pa., scabbed it on the Alliance at Shoen's Pressed Steel Co. in 1898; also that Section New York, S. L. P., some time ago expelled three members for scabbing' These incidents prove conclusively that neither the S. L. P., or the S. T. & L. A. men are scabs or union wreckers.

I see the "Worker," a Social Democratic sheet is cribbing the S. L. P. term "Organized Scabbery," and using it in large type to denounce a pure and simple union of Rochester, N. Y., which does not believe in striking and boycotting, while at the same time it upholds and praises the actions of Shaffer, Gompers, etc. Now we have the fraudulent sheet of the Social Democracy nailed fast. If it is wrong for the S. T. & L. A. to attack the Labor Fakirs, the pure and simple unions, armory building politicians and the militia, because the rank and file are workingmen, then what excuse have the Social Democrats got for being so "narrow," "intolerant," and "abusive" as to call this Rochester union "Organized Scabbery?" The only difference between this union, the A. F. of L. and the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Union is the former declares openly against strikes, etc., while the latter allow different trades to scab on one another, as the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen at the recent Albany street railway strike, and also allow their leaders to use the strike, boycott and the rank and file as stepping stones to a political job, and thereby run the revolutionary impulse of the working class aground. A bona-fide revolutionary movement must attack ignorance regardless of whether it exists amongst workingmen or not. The Social Democratic Party stamps itself as made up of political opportunists fishing for the vote of the A. F. of L. and the militia,—and getting left. The S. D. P. leaders put me in mind of a boy who goes to learn a trade and objects to everything the skilled mechanic does, but as time rolls he begins to imitate methods as the journeyman. First they denied political action; then the class-struggle and class-consciousness; then disciplinary organization. But gradually they are forced to take up these things, much against their will and capacity to wield them till presently the honest rank and file will join the S. L. P., while the Harrimans, Lees, Careys, Eichmanns, etc. will be left to form a little mutual admiration society and try to graft on each other.

Section Los Angeles is holding two street meetings a week. Our hall meetings are well attended selling considerable literature, taking subs for THE PEOPLE, etc. We teach nothing but straight working-class politics, and are doing well considering this city is an incubator of freaks.

H. J. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 10.

At Their Work of Defamation.

To THE PEOPLE—I wish to mention that in an argument with two of the Social Democratic party members last Thursday night, I was informed by one of them, that Spargo, one of the English annex to the "American Socialist" movement made Comrade De Leon admit that if he De Leon were elected to office he would do the same as Carey of Haverhi had done, that 's, to vote money for armories. I have heard the same thing said by this same gentry before. I now make mention of it, so that our comrades may see some more of the dirty work of the Kangaroo Social Democrats, and show them up in their true light.

HENRY MATHERN.

Bridgeport, Ct., Sept., 20.

"Turning Honest Pennies."

To THE PEOPLE—The time the "Herald" bell began tolling was exactly 12:30 A. M. Saturday, September 14. Exact time bulletin appeared was 12:40. Exact words of the "Herald" bulletin were, "Announcement of the death of the President was premature"—just eight words, taken down by me on the spot. It may not be important but it is well to know that you are right.

R. R.

New York, Sept., 20.

The Glint of Murder Among Denver's "Law and Orderites."

To THE PEOPLE.—When the news reached here that the president had been shot there was a general disapproval of the act, but outside of a few mercurial individuals the incident did not seem to ruffle the feelings of the greater number. The crowds at the bulletin boards were slim, and while remarks could be heard to the effect that the "anarchists should be driven out of the country," yet there could be seen the undercurrent of indifference. It would appear that the greater mass of the people instinctively feel that their material condition would not be altered and that they felt that it would make no essential difference who sat in the president's chair, they would be doomed to misery and starvation, as long as capitalism was allowed to continue. The press and pulpit have made great efforts to play upon the prejudices of the people and to keep the public mind up to a white heat: the press, that they may dispose of extras, and the pulpiteers that they may the easier gull the public out of a few dollars and also curry favor with the capitalist class with the view to receiving donations out of the surplus wealth stolen from the wage-workers. But not one of these worthies, not a single exception, have attempted to point out the cause of such crimes and the way to put an end to them, but like the hypocrites that they are, selling their articles and sermons at so much per, have gone so far as to try and incite riots against inoffensive persons and have shown that they are THE leaders of Anarchy. However, it has been so since the inception of capitalism, and so long as it is profitable on the part of the press and pulpit to prostitute these institutions we can expect to see these parasites wax fat under the pretext of upholding "law and order" and of being followers of the Prince of Peace.

On Friday, when the news reached here the police requested us not to hold a meeting on the streets that night, and we answered that we did not intend to hold a meeting, as it was not our regular meeting night. We decided it best not to hold a meeting on Saturday night, but that in order to help clear up the public mind as to the antagonism existing between Anarchism and Socialism a meeting be held at headquarters and dodgers be issued advertising the same.

The meeting was called for Sunday, at 8 p. m., and a large crowd was present

Comrade Wm. Fowler, Jr., spoke for about forty minutes and then Comrade Chas. Mullein followed. The difference between Anarchism and Socialism was clearly defined, and it was shown that capitalism breeds such men as Czolgosz and urging the workers to put an end to capitalism by voting Socialism into power as the surest method of giving security to public officials.

The following resolutions were then introduced and passed almost unanimously:

WHEREAS, There has been an organized attempt in the past on the part of the capitalists, their agents and apologists to confuse the public mind as to the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchy to the end that the capitalists may perpetuate their rule and keep the workers in subjection thereto;

RESOLVED, That we tell to all the world there is nothing in common between Anarchist and Socialist doctrine:

THAT the anarchist believes in free competition, an ideal where the individual as such, is supreme and in no way restricted by the rules of society as a whole. He looks upon the individual as at war with government and as government has, according to his doctrine, at all times been used to oppress the people he therefore seeks to abolish government in all its froms, while we, as members of the Socialist Labor Party, hold that for the progress of the human race government has been essential, and that the purpose of government is to secure each and every individual in the enjoyment of the right, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but that under a government based upon the rights of private property, the workers, possessing no property, are not secured in these rights, and the capitalists class, possessing all of the property of the nation, thereby enjoy all of the rights and privileges of government and keep the working class in subjection.

Now, in order to secure all members of society in the enjoyment of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the fundamental principles upon which the government is based must be changed from private property in the means of production and distribution as it is now, to collective property in the means of production and distribution.

IN ORDER to bring this change about it is essential that the working class capture the political power and use this power to reconstruct the government upon a collective basis.

THEREFORE as the member sof the Socialist Labor Party are peaceable men and women be it

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party condemns the attempted assassination of President McKinley but while we condemn this act we also wish to call the attention of the wage-workers throughout the country to their insecurity of life and limb and also those dependent upon them, and that this insecurity can only be abolished by abolishing the system of capitalism and establishing the Socialist Republic, where the humblest citizen shall be protected in his rights equally with the greatest, thus insuring peace and prosperity to the nation and security to public officials.

The above was also adopted for the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for the State of Colorado.

It would perhaps interest some of the comrades to know what the anarchists who are members of the capitalist newspaper fraternity said about the meeting held by the S.L.P. Here is a choice morsel from the law and order fraternity, which appeared in one of the morning newspapers, the "Rocky Mountain News" of the 9th, instant.

"THE REAL CAUSE.

"Socialists Say Capital Is to Blame for the Attack on the President.

"Report that the Meeting Would Be Sensational One Attracts Grand Army Men.

"Colonel Dennison Was There With Many Followers, but There Was No Disturbance—Regular Socialists Adopt Resolutions of Condolence.

"The meeting of the Socialist Labor Party last night at Labor Lyceum hall was void of any sensational utterances touching upon anarchistic justification of the attempted assassination of President William McKinley.

"Word was spread abroad Saturday that 'red flag' doctrines would be espoused by eloquent local speakers. It was further said that the orators would attempt to justify the dastardly assault made upon the President.

"When those stories reached the ears of Colonel W. Neil Dennison, he and a number of prominent G.A.R. and representative citizens held a meeting and decided that if any attempt was made to vilify the president that Judge Lynch would hold court, and mete out summary judgment to the unlaw abiding citizens. "A rope had been selected with which to carry out the orders of Judge Lynch, and the scene of execution decided upon, a lonely tree standing out on the prairie not far from the city."

We expect to hold a meeting on the streets on Tuesday evening, and to start our fall campaign and push the work vigorously.

THENES.

Denver, Col., Sept. 11.

Sold Out Again. The Strike in the Hood Rubber Co. and the Lesson it Teaches.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is gnashing of teeth and considerable profanity among the few loyal dupes left of the one time strong union No. 8,622, A. F. of L., Rubber Workers' Union, Cambridge, Mass. "Sammy has done them dirty." This union was organized September 7, 1900, and numbered 800 members April last but has dwindled down to barely 100 members at present with fair chances of going out of existence in a few days. What sort of a "union" it was can best be judged from the following resolution adopted at a meeting early in December and published in two of the Boston dailies, "The Globe" and "The Traveller," December 12.

"Will Buy Union Label Goods Only.

"Editor of 'The Traveler.'—We, the undersigned, have pledged ourselves (1000 strong) to refuse to buy any goods not bearing a union label. All goods without a union label are considered non-union. As men with a hope for the future of our children, we feel that it is our duty to take this step. By so doing, we feel that though we may not derive any benefit from organization our children will. Through education which we are devoid of our children will be enabled to cope with all serious questions in a proper, legitimate manner. By organization we hope to be A BENEFIT TO OUR EMPLOYERS, not a millstone. It shall always be our aim to work for their interest while seeking to better our own conditions. We do not propose to advance at the detriment of our employers. It shall always be our motto, 'If you cannot win honestly and fairly, 'twere better you lost.'"

RUBBER WORKERS' UNION, 8,622
A. F. of L., CAMBRIDGE, MASS

About the middle of December, the foreman in the Making Department, Richard M. Pearce, began to introduce some galling rules, especially applicable to certain men, partly because of slackness in the trade and partly because of growth of the union, he being informed of everything that was said and done at the meetings. He introduced a fining system, which was simply unbearable, many a man lost as much as three to five dollars a week and in one case a man was fined $13.60 for defects on one day's work. This, together with the discharge of two men for agitating unionism, broke the bounds of patience and the Advisory Board by the clamor of the members was forced to take action. But instead of taking the bull by the horns and from the first demanding the foreman's discharge, they went about it "one step at a time" and presented the following demands:

1. Reinstatement of discharged men.—Refused point blank.

2. Abolition of fines.—Granted with a proviso.

3. Abolition of padrone system or purchase of jobs.—Not aware of the existence of such system, but promised to investigate.

4. Equalization of work.—Granted but never enforced.

5. Extra work in rotation.—Granted but never enforced.

6. If in case of sickness or unavoidable accident a maker remains out, his place to be kept open till his return.—Granted.

Again had "labor been vindicated" and "a great victory won," according to the fakirs of the Boston Central Labor Union, who did their utmost to point out the benefit of organization. But this victory, looked at from the right point of view turned out to be a dead loss. Bear in mind that the Making Department is a piece-work department, a glance at the foregoing demands and the answers thereto will verify the statement. The answer to demand No. 1 is a deliberate slap in the face to the union. The proviso to demand No. 2 amounts to nothing more or less than blacklisting of the worst sort, since a conspiracy was entered into by the foreman in the Making Department and the chief inspector in regard to "marked" men. Every time a man had defective work his number was checked off in a book kept for that purpose, and some of the men had defective work every day. Before many days had passed it became evident to all that some radical move must be made or their jobs would not be worth a pinch of snuff. Accordingly, the Advisory Board presented themselves to the superintendent and demanded the discharge of the foreman, R. M. Pearce, on the ground that he carried on an extensive padrone system among the Armenians employed in the shop. As evidence, the Board presented fourteen sworn affidavits, and a number of men and women appeared before the officials of the company charging Pearce with taking money and presents in return for giving them employment, sums varying from $2 to $25 or equivalents. No agreement could be reached; the makers followed by the Cutters and Grinders; about 1000 out of a possible 1400 walked out 2 p. m., April 17.

On April 19 a mass-meeting was held at Union Hall, Cambridge, addressed (God save the mark!) by all the leading fakirs in Boston who, for three hours made the most foolish assertions and still more foolish promises to the orchestration of the applause of 1,500 misguided dupes and their sympathizers. A few days later a proposition was made to the Hood Company to take the matter before the State Board of Arbitration. The idea struck them favorably, being in hopes that they could subsidize the board, in the same manner and with the same success that they had subsidized the press. The two parties, together with Mr. Pearce, and witnesses appeared before the State Board of Arbitration. The Union presented its case, produced its evidence and called up its witnesses; even Mr. Pearce admitted that he had taken presents, but merely as "tokens of friendship." The Hoods, as a matter of course doubted all that was said by their wage slaves until Pearce stood before them a self-confessed bribe-taker, when they changed front and brought forth this wonderful plea: Pearce may be a fool, but he is an honest man, and we are confident that he is working for the interest of his employers, and they also hinted, that they expected the Board to decide in their favor. The Board, however, could not see it that way, whereupon the Hoods promptly broke off negotiations and declared their intentions to be to run their plant to suit themselves.

We have been dealing in pathos so far, it is now time to introduce the funny man. Behold the clown with fools cap and magic wand, Richard Garrity, president of Boston Central Labor Union. He makes some mystic passes and declares amidst grave-like silence that the Hood Rubber Company is henceforth under the ban of the great A. F. of L.; that their goods are boycotted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Good many stories are told about the tremendous effect of these words upon the assembly, but we will not soil the pages of THE PEOPLE with such rot; we will stick to facts. This happened April 27th.

At the end of the first week in May the cutters and grinders, having "no grievances of their own," returned to work and the second week everything was running as though nothing had happened. The makers scattered in every direction, new hands were rapidly filling the places, still the poor fools hoped against hope and on the 3d Sunday in May the union met, a handful of members. The president ordered roll call and "O. K." and "scab" was placed opposite the names according to circumstances. A fine of $50 was placed against the scabs and the O. K's. were requested to cough up their dues and contributions to carry on the boycott. The high priest fakir in Washington was appealed to, but he was busy elsewhere, and delegated the sub-fakir O'Sullivan of Boston to take care of the Hoods. How between the two the work was done will be told later.

In the meantime the union met and the dupes paid dues and contributions and were jollied with stories about the goods coming back despite the fact that not a single line in the "Federationist" announced to the rank and file that the Hoods had been placed on the unfair list. On the second meeting in June a letter was read from Stewart Bros. & Co., Pittsburg, the Hoods Co. western selling agent, setting forth that a delegation of union men had informed them that the Hoods goods had been placed on the unfair list. The Hoods Co. had informed them that the whole trouble was instigated by the Trust but the Stewart Bros., & Co. is in favor of organized labor and wanted the truth and nothing but the truth. Accordingly the secretary was instructed to set forth the circumstances and inform the Stewart Bros. & Co. that the Hoods goods cannot be sold on the western hemisphere. "More goods coming back," more rejoicing despite the fact that every mother's child among them knows that the Hoods are running overtime and turn out more goods to-day than ever in the history of the concern. Everything is well until this month's "Federationist" comes out like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, and brings out the fact to their clear vision, no more fooling, they are SOLD OUT. On the 20th page of that monumental rat production appears a true cut of Hoods plant in East Watertown, Mass., surrounded by the following advertisement:

"This is a cut of the great Hood Rubber Factory, whose Boots and Shoes bear the reputation of being unequalled for style, fit and wear. Independent of the Trust. Ask your dealer for them"

"Dealers in union label boots and shoes,
Stewart Bros. & Co.
Pittsbuurg, Penn.,
Send for catalogue. Western agent."

This is a rather unkind thrust at the poor deluded dupes especially since they participated in the late Labor Day parade, preceded by a banner which read: "We are willing to sell our labor, but we object to paying for the opportunity to do so."

But give the devil his due, the rumor has it that the president of the union, Mr. Thomas J. Edwards, has announced himself as a candidate for the legislature from Ward 2, Cambridge. The effort to parade gave Mr. Edwards an opportunity to exhibit himself to the politicians. Let the good work go on, keep politics out of the unions and drag the unions into the dirtiest of politics, the ward politics.

Ye stalwarts of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., use these facts, let them come down like sledge hammer blows on the heads of the fakirs of large and small calibre, let the welkin ring with the exposures of every freak and fakir in the land, until they seek their holes never to show their faces to the sun again.

CHAS. A. CHRISTENSON,

Malden, Mass., Sept. 11.

Fire insurance agents have another neat scheme. They chase the fire engines the same as shyster lawyers chase the ambulances, and they frighten the persons in whose neighborhood the fire occurred into taking out a policy. The business is found to be lucrative, and hundreds have gone into it. The next thing in a case like that would be to have the fires to order so that enough people could be frightened and a sufficiently large number of policies issued.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Don't know the man. He may be a spy.

H. N., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Quite likely. Evidently Mr. Wayland is at the end of his saw dust game. That sort of thing can never last very long.

R. M. S., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Why shouldn't they set their pace against the S. L. P? Do you impute to the labor fakirs a duller instinct than the meanest animal in the jungle? Animals are quick to detect their mortal enemy. Why should not the fakir?

S. F. CHICAGO, ILL.—The Kangaroo Social Democrat will seek to justify his existence by a host of slippery devices. But the end of the song will be his lying flat on his back.

L. L. B., DETROIT, MICH.—This is the chance of the parsons. Now you see them in all the glory of the starch formalities of the religionist.

T. F. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—Didn't we tell you so? The Socail Democrats came together, they embraced, and ever since have been mortal enemies. There's lots of music in the air.

FRED BROOK, CLEVELAND, O.—Cheerfully will THE PEOPLE ever accept and make corrections if it incurs a mistake. But the corrections must be marked with two features; first they must be courteous, blackguard language is not accepted here; secondly, the correction must be something more than a mere statement by somebody else; there must be some proof. Now, it is not a lie that Mr. James A. Reynolds was a Social Democrat. His name has often appeared as such, he was claimed as such by the Kangaroos and he never denied it. We never claimed that he was a Socialist, no, indeed!

D. L. Y. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The capitalist press is an ulcer on the face of the earth. And a very stupid ulcer.

W. T., YONKERS N. Y.—Not a bit! The dodge of "fructifying martyrs" does not work. Garfield was marytred. The Republican party did all it could to fructify crime and it nominated Blaine, "Garfield's political heir," at the next national convention. And what happened? Blaine was defeated, and goes down in history as the first Republican candidate for President defeated since the Civil War.

L. C. D., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Can you fix the date when the matter was sent?

H. A. G., PITTSBURGH, PA.—Did not know that you wantd that document also back Shall have to hunt for it.

H. R., DETROIT, MICH.—No.

T., PITTSBURGH, PA.—The plant of the DAILY PEOPLE contains five Mergenthaler machines with full complement of magazines for different styles of type. Besides the plant has a press, stereotyping, dynamo and other appurtenances requisite for a daily morning paper.

C. P. M., PUEBLO, COL.—Fear not, good friend. As was stated in last week's Letter Box which you may not yet have received when you wrote, the capitalist press may as well try to fix the mind by nailing the weathercock as try to save capitalism by muzzling the Socialist.

P. N., CHICAGO, ILL.—There was no exaggeration in the statement For instance Alexander Jonas, the Kangaroo Social Democrat, was the funeral orator of Justus Schwab the flannel-mouthed Aanarchist. Do you want more instances? Could furnish them.

C. D. P., CLEVELAND, O.—What may be termed the "editorial force" of the DAILY PEOPLE consists of five men, including the proof-reader. All of them (the proof-reader of course excepted) work by day and by night, alternately. The proof-reader you will understand can come into operation only at night. These five men attend to the Daily, including the Sunday edition, and the making up of the Weekly.

A., PHEONIX, ARIZ.—Whether Herr Most actually wrote and stumped for McKinley in 1896, we don't know. What we do know is that the Anarchists were gold men. They send money to Europe to friends and relatives. The gold and silver question stirred them greatly. The victory of Bryan would have meant to many of them just half as much roubles for the same amount of American remittances.

N. C. H., BOSTON, MASS.—No Kangaroo Social Democratic meeting has been broken up,—they had none to be broken up.

E. J., CINCINNATI, O.—Nary a scare! The S. L. P. is not to be cowed. It s not built that way.

M. W., NEW YORK.—Booth, Guiteau and Czolgosz were all natives.

T. D. W., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—1. Yes indeed, the Brooklyn "Standard Union" will be called to account.

2. Its editor and proprietor, William Berri, is one of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit worthies. No comment needed.

C. M., DENVER, COLO.—Hunt up the matter and write it up. Not at all unlikely. It will be rich.

G. G. W., WILWAUKEE, WIS.—By all means study Marx. But don't stop there. Fail not also to study what Marx studied. He who does not will become a mere parrot.

J. E. A., ALBANY, N. Y.—Most assuredly. Go no farther back than the capitalist class in the history of the class struggles. Was not the capitalist class (bourgeois) an enslaved class, enslaved by the feudal class? And who but the capitalist class itself accomplished its emancipation?

R. I. STATE COMMITTEE.—Your communication was accompanied with only one enclosure, your letter to the Providence "Journal" nailing the lie that Emma Goldman opened the S.L.P. Olneyville campaign. The other enclosures you refer to, being clippings from the paper, were not in. Send them on for full article.

Vilifiers Called to Time.

The Kangaroo Social Democrats held an open air meeting at the corner of Stanton and Lewis streets, in the Sixteenth Assembly District last Saturday night. The entire time of the speakrs was taken up in vilifying the Socialist Labor Party.

Two S. L. P. members, Beck and Weinberger, happened along, and hearing the speakers abuse the party started to ask questions. These the Kangs wriggled away from. Comrade Frankel of the Thomas Paine Literary Society challenged the Kang speaker to a debate on the assertions he was making against the S. L. P. He refused to accept. Weinberger also challenged him and he too was refused. The crowd began to clamor at the Kang to put up or shut up. The Kangs in disgus declared the meeting closed.

A group gathered around Frankel who started to explain the principles of socialism. Some of the Kangs who still lingered hunted up a cop and had him disperse the crowd. As the people went away they jeered the Kangs.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

General Executive Board.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. was held on Thursday evening, September 12, with the following members present: Murphy, Gilhaus, O'Rourke and Brown: absent: Ebert, Wallberg and Katz.

Gilhaus elected chairman.

Communications.

One from D. A. 49 indorsing the resolution of D. A. 15 of Pittsburg, Pa., that members expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall not be members of the S. T. & L. A. Received and filed.

One from D. A. 19 in relation to label. Referred to D. A. 49.

One from V. C. Koneczy of Two Harbors, Minn., inquiring whether an officer of a pure and simple union could hold office in the Alliance. Action: Secretary instructed to answer, "No."

One from Secretary of D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., giving general information upon our movement in that city and stating that L. A. 28, Painters & Paper Hangers, of that city refused to obey the orders of the District. Action: District Secretary be notified to take up the property of L. A. 28.

One from Comrade Kaucher of Cincinnati, O., stating that the Cloakmakers who withdrew from the Alliance during their strike some months ago, and joined the American Federation of Labor, are now in very bad shape. The financial assistance promised them by the A. F. of L., did not materialize. All the aid they received was that a few raffle tickets were sold, and the members are now disgusted with the Federation, and see that they were duped by the Kangaroos who advised them to join that body. Received and filed.

General Treasurer Murphy then submitted his semi-annual report from March 1, 1901, to August 31, 1901, which was referred to the Auditing Committee. Murphy then tendered his resignation as member of the Gen. Ex. Board. There being no quorum of the Board present, a recess was declared until Monday evening, September 16, and Secretary instructed to notify all members to attend.

Monday, Sept. 16, 1901.
8.30 p. m.

The Board was called to order by chairman Gilhaus. Members present: Katz, Gilhaus, O'Rourke and Brower. Absent: Wallberg, Murphy and Ebert.

Resignation of Murphy was taken up. On motion the resignation was accepted.

Communications.

One from Karl Wallberg, tendering his resignation as member of the Board. On motion the resignation was accepted.

One from Secretary McGuire of Syracuse, N. Y., applying for charter for a District Alliance.

One from Tacoma, Wash., applying for charter for a Mixed Alliance.

One from D. A. 15 of Pittsburg, Pa., applying for a charter for the Miners of Wickhaven, Pa.

One from D. A. 4 of Newark, N. J., applying for a charter for the Tannery Workers.

One from Section Auburn applying for a charter for a Mixed Alliance.

All of the above applications for charters were granted.

The District Alliance of Syracuse was allowed territory of 50 miles from the City Hall of that place.

Communications were also received from Franklin, Pa.; E. Orange, N. J.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; Duluth, Minn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Telford, Pa.; San Antonio, Tex.; Portchester, N. Y.; Olneyville, R. I.; Fulton, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Jellico, Tenn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Mich.; Salem, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Erie, Pa.; Albany, N. Y.; Fall River, Mass.; Banning, Pa., asking for general information, etc.

On motion Secretary was instructed to call a joint meeting of D. A. 4 of Newark, N. J., and D. A. — of New York City, N. Y., to fill vacancies on the board in accordance with Section 7 of Article 5 of the constitution. Said meeting to take place in the Daily People Building on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, 1901, at 3 o'clock.

The Board then canvassed the vote on the amendment to Section 2 of Article 4. All Locals reporting voted in favor, except L. A. 267 of Lynn, Mass., which voted against. Amendment carried. Section now reads as follows:

"Conventions shall consist of delegates elected on the following basis of representation: One delegate for every District Alliance, and one additional delegate for every 200 members or major portion thereof, in good standing, according to quarterly report ending September 30."

The following report of money received by the Gen Ex. Board for the Machinists was then submitted and ordered published.

Donations to Machinists' Strike, Received by the G. E. B.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, N. Y. City	$5.00
L. A. 19, Waiters, N. Y. City....	5.00
L. A. 190, Pioneer Machinists, Pittsburg, Pa..............	5.00
L. A. 337, Mixed Alliance, Schenectady, N. Y..............	5.00
L. A. 207, Carpenters, Detroit, Mich..............	10.00
L. A. 267, Shoeworkers, Lynn, Mass..............	2.50
L. A. 317, Mike Devine Alliance, Syracuse, N. Y..............	2.00
Section Troy, S.L.P., and L. A. 308, Mixed Alliance, Troy, N. Y. (Collection)	2.05
L. A. 185, Machinists' Alliance, Boston, Mass..............	5.00
L. A. 268, Mixed Aliance, San Antonio, Tex..............	5.00
C. D. Lavin, Kern City, Col......	1.00
L. A. 325, Mixed Alliance, Los Angeles, Cal..............	2.00
L. A. 206, Textile Workers, Olneyville, R. I..............	25.00
D. A. 3. New Bedford, Mass......	5.00
L. A. 152, Mixed Alliance, New Bedford, Mass..............	5.00
Total amount............	$84.55

W. L. BROWER, Gen. Sec'y.

D. A. 49 to D. A. 19.

At its last meeting, D. A. 49 appointed a committee to make a statement relative to the subject-matter of the below resolutions from D. A. 19 Lynn, Mass., reported to D. A. 49 by the G. E. B.

To the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, William L. Brower, General Secretary:—

At the last regular meeting of District Alliance 19 the district delegates from local Alliance 267 were instructed to draw up and send you the following resolutions protesting against the action of District Alliance 49 relative to Auerbach, a printer, in their use of the label:

"WHEREAS, We, District Alliance 19, understand the S. T. & L. A. to be a voluntary organization of the working class based upon the principles of the irrepressible class struggle, and

"WHEREAS, We understand its object to be the overthrow of the capitalist system of government and the emancipation of the working class by organizing the wage-workers into a class-conscious body, and using their political and economic power to accomplish its mission, and

"WHEREAS, A compulsory organization can have no discipline within its ranks which is essential to achieve its object; and

"WHEREAS, To an organization of the working class based upon revolutionary principles compromise with the capitalist class is the denial of its fundamental principles; and

"WHEREAS, District Alliance 49 has, according to the report published in the DAILY PEOPLE of August 8th compromised with the capitalist class inasmuch as they instructed their secretary to go before a member of that class imploring him to use his power to enforce the mandates of District Alliance 49 and an organization that depends upon the power of the boss to maintain its membership and collect its dues is absolutely impotent on the economic field; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That District Alliance 19 of Massachusetts most emphatically condemns the said action of D. A. 49 in adopting the tactics of organized scabbery by going to the boss and telling him that he must either give up the label or make his employes pay dues and attend the meetings of the S. T. & L. A.; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. and also to the DAILY PEOPLE."

H. R. MANLEY,
JOHN W. RYAN,
MICHAEL CROTTY,
Committee on Resolutions.
MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Organizer D. A. 19.

D. A. 49's statement is as follows:

In the published minutes of the meeting of D. A. 49 held on August 1 the following paragraph appeared:

"Called on Auerbach in relation to the label, and told him that the same would have to be taken away unless his men paid up in the Typographical Alliance and attended meetings of same. Reminded him that he only secured the label on conditions that he employed Alliance men, and as those now in his employ are not Alliance men, inasmuch as they refused to attend meetings and pay their dues, he was not fulfilling his part of the contract. Auerbach claimed that he could not do any thing with the men; had told them they should go to the meetings and pay their dues, but they refused and he could not compel them to go. Secretary then took up the labels."

It is this paragraph that calls forth the resolutions from D. A. 19. The nature of the resolutions indicate an entire misconception of the matter, as the following facts will show:

1. Employing printers get the S. T. & L. A. label by agreeing to employ printers belonging to the S. T. & L. A.

2. Auerbach got the label by employing printers belonging to the S. T. & L. A.

3. Sometime ago Auerbach's printers stopped attending meetings and lapsed in their dues.

4. D. A. 49 instructed its officers to tell the printers that they would have to comply with the requirements of the constitution relative to membership if they wished to remain members of the S. T. & L. A. They refused to do this and were accordingly dropped from the membership of the local to which they had belonged.

5. Auerbach was then informed that if he wished to retain the label he would have to employ S. T. & L. A. printers. His statement he had "told them to go to the meetings and pay their dues" was a purely voluntary statement on his part, as D. A. 49 never communicated with him except to inform him that he would have to employ S. T. & L. A. men or give up the label.

From all of which it appears that there has been no violation by D. A. 49 of the principles of the S. T. & L. A., and that the resolutions of D. A. 19 have been called forth by a misconception of the facts in the case.

Committee for D. A. 49.
CHAS. ALLAN RATHKOPF,
WILLIAM L. BROWER,
JULIAN PIERCE,
New York, Sept. 21, 1901.

Open-Air Meetings in Boston.

Friday, Sept. 27th, Heath Square, Roxbury.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Appeal of D. A. 15, S. T. & L. A., to all Readers of "THE PEOPLE" and members of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

Comrades and Friends:

There is no riper field for S.T. & L.A. organization than Western Pennsylvania, which territory comes under the jurisdiction of D. A. 15.

The rottenness of the Organized Scabbery, and the repeated defeats sustained by the organizations founded upon Pure and Simple lines have opened the eyes of the working class to that degree that it becomes imperative for D. A. 15 to put organizers in the field as soon as possible in order to thoroughly organize the workers into the S. T. & L. A., the only organization able to fight the capitalist class upon intelligent lines.

D.A. 15 realizing that funds are necessary to push such organization has decided to hold a "Monster Fair," opening Wednesday evening, December 18 and closing December 25, using for the purpose the commodious headquarters of Section Allegheny county, Pa., which occupies the second, third and fourth floors of the building, No 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Details will be published as soon as they are arranged.

The price of admission will be low; first class entertainment will be provided for and the articles which will be disposed of in the most profitable manner, will be of such variety that there will be no necessity for the patrons of the fair to visit a store in search of Christmas presents for relatives and friends.

And here is where the militant Socialists and their friends can do a great deal towards making the fair a great success, and thus help to provide the funds which will allow us to push S. T. & L. A. organization until our capitalist oppressors and their lackeys, the labor fakirs tremble in their boots.

WE THERFORE REQUEST OUR FRIENDS TO SEND US AS MANY PRESENTS AS POSSIBLE, AND AS SOON AS THEY CAN.

Comrades and friends, the committee is doing its utmost to make this affair a success from the material as well as the pleasurable standpoint.

Your battle is our battle; Our success is your success.

Now is the time for every class conscious workingman to show what he can do to help us in our efforts, so let the presents come, and come generously.

FAIR COMMITTEE.

P. S.—Send all presents to Wm. J. Eberle, No 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa, and a full list will be printed in THE PEOPLE.

Special Fund.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3rd., 1901.)

L. A. 98, S. T. & L. A., (Swedish Machinists)	$10.00
Branch Union Hill, N. J., ...	10.00
Branch No. 1, Section Hoboken, N. J., ...	10.00
Section St. Paul, Minn.,........	50.00
34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City,	7.50
Section, Clinton, Iowa,........	8.00
Section, Providence, R. I.,........	15.00
J. A. Leach, Prescott Ariz.,......	5.00
23d A. D., N. Y. City..........	12.00
Section Jacksonville, Ill.,........	8.00
10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	1.00
Section Duluth, Minn.,	
L. Dworschak,..............	10.00
J. P. Johnson,..............	1.00
Andrew Mahlum,..............	2.00
Edward Conroy..............	1.00
Chas. Tengblad,..............	5.00
Wm. Obermeir,..............	2.00
G. W. Helstrom,..............	1.60
A. P. Anderson,..............	3.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.,......	5.00
Newburgh, N. Y.,..............	5.00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.......	15.00
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.,......	5.90
16th A. D., N. Y. City,..........	4.50
R. Holland, Providence, R. I.,....	1.00
Branch Braddock, Section Allegheny Co. Pa.,..............	5.00
Section Denver, Colo.,..............	
Robert Holzsweig,..............	1.00
Max Paterson,..............	.50
A. Ohman,..............	1.50
J—oe Miller,..............	.50
Wm. Rendenback,..............	1.00
Collection at Meeting,..........	.50
Collection through Comrades,...	6.00
Section Everett, Mass..........	35.50
Branch No. 1, 21st A. D., Brooklyn N. Y.,..............	2.00
Local 282 S. T. & L. A., Newark, N. J.,..............	6.37
Section Albany, N. Y.,........	13.50
Total	270.37

Edward Dittrich, Cashier.

Braddock Resolution Endorsed.

At the meeting of Tannery Workers' Local Aliance, No. 360 held in Newark, N. J., September 14 the resolution of Local alliance, No. 356 Braddock was endorsed, viz.:

"No person expelled from the Socialist Labor Party shall be a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

JOHN BERKEFELD, Organizer.

Dayton, Ohio Mixed Alliance.

Mixed Trades Alliance, L. A. 359, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, will hold its next meeting on Monday evening, October 7, at Renner's Hall, Wayne and Fremont avenues, entrance on Wayne. All workingmen and women in general and readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE in particular are invited to attend.

BERT KLOPFER, Cor. Sec'y.

Retainer For the Engineers.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 24.—Trouble may be looked for on the Maine Central Railroad. A sure indication is the fact that the company has advanced the wages of the engineers. It is said that the advance was unsolicited. As the engineers can always be in time to strike, this move by the company is looked upon as taking care of its friends The pay of the engineers on the trains which dun from Portland to Bangor has been advanced to $3.75 per day, and engineers doubling the road between Waterville and Portland are to receive $3.85 per day.

Berry's Massachusetts Dates.

Michael T. Berry, S.L.P. candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, will begin his tour in the coming campaign Sunday, September 29. All comrades throughout the State are urged to take note of the dates and make early preparations, so as to insure large and successful meetings. The places and dates are as follows:

Springfield, September 29 and 30.
Holyoke, October 1 and 2.
Westfield, October 3.
Pittsfield, October 4.
Adams, October 5.
North Adams, October 6.
Gardner, October 7.
Fitchburg, October 8.
Leominster, October 9.
Worcester, October 10 and 11.
Brockton, October 12 and 13.
Taunton, October 14.
Fall River, October 15.
Open dates, October 16 and 17.
Fall River, October 18.
New Bedford, October 19
Lowell, October 20.
Lawrence, October 21.
Haverhill, October 22.
Beverly, October 23.
Salem, October 24.
Peabody, October 25.
Woburn, October 26.
Lynn, October 27.
Malden, October 28.
Medford, October 29.
Everett, October 30.
Somerville, October 31.
Boston, November 1.
Cambridge, November 2.
Boston, November 3 and 4.

Corregan in Western New York.

The New York State Committee has made arrangements for the following tour of the western part of the State by Comrade Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse:

Rochester, September 25 and 26.
Lockport, September 27.
Buffalo, 28 and 29.
Batavia, September 30.
Geneva, October 1 and 2.
Seneca Falls, October 3 and 4.
Auburn, October 5 and 6.
Fulton, October 7.
Oswego, October 8.
Watertown, October 9, 10 and 11.
Utica, October 12 and 13.
Fulton County, 14, 15 and 16.
Amsterdam, October 17.

H. VOGT, Sec'y State Com.

Dalton in New York State.

W. S. Dalton, the S. L. P. organizer for the Middle Atlantic Circuit, will devote the time from September 14 till election day to agitation work in the State of New York. The following arrangements have been decided on thus far:

Rennselaer County—Sept. 25 and 26.
Albany County—Sept. 27 and 28.
Schenectady, Sept. 29.
New York City—Sept. 29 until Election Day.

HUGO VOGT.
Sec'y N. Y. State Com.

Dalton in Troy, N. Y.

National Organizer William S. Dalton will speak at an open air meeting in Rensselaer, September 25, and in Troy at the corner of King and Jacob streets, on the 26th. All comrades are requested to be present at these meetings.

N. S. BURNHAM, Organizer.

Itinerary of the Organizer of the Middle West Circuit, Comrade Phillip Veal.

Indianapolis, Muncie, Marian, Alexandria and Ellwood, Sept. 28 to Oct. 7. Sections of above named places are requested to apply for particulars to E. Viewegh, No. 808 Iowa street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sections are requested to make arrangements accordingly.

JOHN D. GOERKE.
Secretary Middle West Circuit.

Important! Allegheny County, Mass Meeting.

The members of Section Allegheny County, Pa., of the Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that an important Mass Meeting of all members will be held Sunday, September 29, 10.30 a. m., at the County Headquarters, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Every member should make it a point to positively attend this meetng.

By order of the County Executive Committee. WM. J. EBERLE,
Organizer, pro. tem.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend these lectures, which are regularly being held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party Headquarters, 111 Market street:

Sunday, Sept. 29.—H. A. J. Brown, "Society's Economic Development."

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Somerville, N. J.

An open air meeting, by the Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Bridge and Main streets on Saturday evening, September 28, at 8 o'clock. George P. Herrschaft of Jersey City will be the speaker.

Lynn Agitation.

Section Lynn will hold an agitation meeting Friday, Sept. 27th on Federal Square. Speakers, Law, Jordan and Ryan.

Organizer.

Attention, Cleveland, O.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342 of the S. T. & L. A., will hold its regular meeting Wednesday, October 2, at Blahd and Weller's Hall, 376 Ontario street. Comrade James Rugg, a steel worker, will speak on the late steel strike. We call on all the comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE to be present at this meeting and bring their fellow wage-slaves.

GUSTAV DUERR, Rec. Sec'y.

Cleveland Pic-Nic Postponed.

The picnic of Section Cleveland, O., has been postponed to Sunday, September 29. It will be held in Hungaria Hall, Clark avenue, with a good programme. Doors open 2.30 p. m.; tickets can be procured from all party members, at 25c., admitting lady and gentleman. At the garden entrace. 25c. a person.

COMMITTEE.

CORONER FLAYS MILITIA.

HOLDS THEM RESPONSIBLE FOR SHOOTING OF ALBANY MERCHANTS.

Declares Soldiers Were Drunk and Eager to Slay—Censures the Mayor, Sheriff and Chief of Police—Holds Lieutenant Wilson.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The pure and simple trades unionists of this city were in high feather to-day over the coroner's verdict in the Albany strike shooting last May. When asked what advantage at this late date, was gained for the men who were on strike by the verdict the reply was "Well, we are vindicated."

Coroner Girvin made public his verdict last night on the shooting of E. Leroy Smith, a prominent Albany merchant, who, with William M. Walsh was shot dead by members of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn who were sent here to break the strike.

Smith and Walsh were standing in the doorway of their respective business places on Broadway, when a car passed that point. A squad of soldiers under command of Lieutenant John A. Wilson were on the car. Someone threw a brick at the car. Wilson at once gave the order to fire and Smith and Walsh fell mortally wounded.

Coroner Girvin began the inquest on May 23, and continued it at intervals ever since. The last hearing took place in August, and among the witnesses examined was Lieutenant Wilson. The verdict fills twelve typewritten pages. It is a remarkable official document. It accuses the members of the Twenty-third regiment of the most flagrant disorder, declares that the soldiers were drunk, and that the officers were irresponsible; that there was no necessity for calling in troops from outside of the city; that there was no disorder prior to the firing by the squad of the Twenty-third regiment commanded by Lieutenant Wilson, and urges that a legislative investigation of the conduct of the Twenty-third regiment be had.

In his verdict Coroner Girvin says:

"Actuated either by rank cowardice, or being under some peculiar and sinister influence which precisely can only be surmised, the local authorities named, the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Safety, Chief of Police and Sheriff, permitted, if they did not actually authorize the bringing into this city of large bodies of troops from other parts of the State.

"It is said that the command hurrying these regiments to Albany was given at the time the Tenth Battalion was ordered out and before it had been or could be ascertained that our own county was unable to supress such disturbances as might arise.

"Among the troops that hurried to Albany was the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, why this particular regiment should have been selected is difficult to say, unless the same influence which had caused the troops to be called here had determined to make their stay in Albany as burdensome and as intorable as possible.

"This regiment was quartered near the car shops, in the western part of this city, there was the greatest need for the display of true soldierly qualities, firmness without unnecessary violence, patience, strict dicipline and a wise discrimination between the inoffensive and the turbulent.

"One must conclude that as a proclamation was issued by the Governor proclaiming martial law and no warning given among and to the crowds by any proper official the citizens of Albany had at the time in question a perfect right to the streets and at and about their usual occupations and business there.

"While Mr. Smith and Mr. Walsh were thus quietly standing near their stores a car of the United Traction Company the number of which I have been unable to ascertain, came along, filled with soldiers of the Twenty-third Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Wilson, of Company E, of that regiment.

"This man Wilson is sort of an under clerk in New York. The evidence given before me points undoubtedly to the fact that th soldiers of that regiment, possibly this very squad, had been, while on duty that day, drinking heavily at a saloon on the corner of Madison avenue and Ontario street.

"They were seen by many reputable persons going into this saloon and to emerge therefrom so much under the influence of liquor that they staggered and had to be assisted to their seats in the cars.

"Such were the men who, with deadly Mauser rifles in their hands, their brains inflamed with drink, were being whirled along our crowded streets, under command of petty, irresponsible clerks, in cars managed by strangers and non-residents.

"It is no wonder that trouble occurred. There was nothing in the situation at the point where Mr. Smith stood, to cause soldiers to apprehend injury to themselves or any one. Any person fit to be an officer having command of men whose minds were not inflamed with drink or passion, or who were not nervous from pure cowardice, would have passed that place without the slightest trouble.

"And Lieutenant Wilson should have done his best to avoid a conflict with the people. The Laws of the State are very explicit in prescribing that the utmost effort must be made even in the case of insurrection and riot to avoid bloodshed.

"Lieutenant Wilson was the leader in a most cowardly and dastardly assault upon them. He was evidenly burning to distinguish himself. He was looking for fight.

"He was evidently eager to shed blood and certainly took the first opportunity of shooting that offered itself. As soon as his car was obstructed, before the citizens in the neighborhood had any intimation of his intentions, without giving them a chance to escape, this squad of reckless and irresponsible soldiery fired deliberately and repeatedly into the crowd.

"Lieutenant Wilson led the fusillade with his revolver. When examined before me he dfiantly said that he aimed to hit.

"I have no doubt he felt himself quite a hero as he pointed his weapon into the crowd of citizens, inoffensive men, women and children, before him.

"At this unexpected volley the people scattered. Mr. Smith and Mr. Walsh were seen to fall, bleeding profusely."

In relation to the responsibility for the death of Smith, the verdict says: "As stated above E. Leroy Smith died in the Albany Hospital May 17, 1901. The autopsy revealed that a bullet perforated his bowels, and that he died from internal hemorrhages and shock. And so I find that E. Leroy Smith came to his death by a bullet discharged from a Colt's revolver by John A. Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., a lieutenant of Company E, Twenty-third regiment."

Corregan to speak in Buffalo.

Comrade Chas. H. Corregan of Syracuse, the S.L.P. candidate for Governor in last fall's campaign, will speak in Buffalo at two mass meetings of the Party, to be held as follows: Saturday, September 28th, at 8 p. m., at International Hall, 251 East Genesee near Michigan street and Sunday, September 29, at 8 p. m., in the open air on Main street near Niagara street. In case of rain the Sunday meeting will be held at International Hall. Every reader of this paper is urged to bring friends to these meetings, especially those who are inclined to believe the lie of the capitalist press that socialists are the same as the anarchists. Comrade Corregan will prove to all such that anarchy is the twin of capitalism and just the opposite of socialism. His subject will be: "What Shall We Chose—Anarchy and Wage Slavery in Capitalism, or Universal Cooperation and Brotherhood in Socialism?"

YELLOW JOURNALISM BRANDED.

Yonkers Workingmen Adopt Resolutions Denouncing Attempted Assassination of Workingman's Character.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Despite the rain that fell during the early part of the evening, fully 300 workingmen gathered in Getty Square to attend the open air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party to-night.

The local papers, the "Statesman," and the "Herald" came out to-night with news items to the effect that at White Plains yesterday a number of anarchists from East Portchester, Portchester, and other places tried to hold a meeting at Portchester yesterday and several of them narrowly escaped being lynched by a mob that chased them out of town.

The village authorities, it was said, forbade the leaders to meet, but they said this was a free country and they would hold an open air meeting anywhere. The account went on to state that Patrick Troy, of Yonkers, was in Portchester with a lot of anarchistic literature to circulate and wearing the badge of the society in his buttonhole. The badge was torn from his coat and he was hustled to the railroad station and told to get out of town as quickly as possible.

Troy, they claimed, was very much frightened, left Portchester on the first train.

Needless to say this is another one out of the whole cloth. The yellow "Journal" of New York printed an item to the same effect.

Patrick Troy is the efficient organizer of the Socialist Labor Party section here and the intent of the publication of this stuff is obvious. But the only effect the publication had was to stimulate curiosity on the part of the workers as to how the S. L. P. would handle the matter.

Comrade Fischman acted as chairman. Troy and Dalton were the speakers.

They showed up the dastardly purpose of the "yellows" in attempting to create that which they pretend to deplore.

A set of resolutions denouncing the attempted assassination of character by the New York and local "yellows" was adopted by the indignant workingmen. Those who came to see what the S. L. P. would do went home satisfied that the Party can take care of itself no matter what the weapons brought to bear against it.

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The monographs on Italy and Spain are especially instructive. They trace to its origin the long and mortal struggle between ANARCHISM AND SOCIALISM, the former of which, fathered by the sophist Proudhon and brought forth in agony by a middle class financially and morally bankrupt, had fastened itself to the international proletariat.—Introduction to "Socialist Almanac."

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A BOOK THAT EVERY WORKING MAN SHOULD READ.

By Lucien Sanial, formerly editor of THE PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. A handbook on the history and economics of Socialism. Prepared under the direction of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Science of Modern Socialism is based upon facts. To present this Science, the Socialist must be equipped with the facts upon which it rests, while he who would attempt to refute the Science must also be equipped with those facts. With the object of making these facts easily accessible to friend and foe alike, the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party held in 1896 instructed the National Executive Committee to have prepared a book which would contain the data necessary for the successful propaganda of Socialism, and at the same time give the American people a reliable history of International Socialism. Lucien Sanial, of New York City, was directed to proceed with the work. It required two years of labor to collect and arrange the data. Upon the completion of his task the book was issued with the title "The Socialist Almanac," a stout volume of 230 pages.

The first part of "The Almanac" is historical, and gives a detailed history of Socialism in the various countries of Europe from its incipiency down to the present day. The second part consists of instructive theoretical and statistical articles on every subject connected with capitalism and the working class. This second part is truly a mine of information, which no one could obtain but at an enormous expense of time and labor in tedious research through official and other documents not readily accessible. Every workingman and every student should have a copy of the Socialist Almanac. It is authority in all disputes, and will settle every argument.

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The first thing a member of the Socialist Labor Party should do is to equip himself with a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of the Movement. Then he can impart that information to others, or at least tell others where that information may be found.

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